The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

How Gen. Grant's Speech is Received by the Office-Seekers.

Speculations as to Who will Not Comprise the Cabinet.

The Treaty for a Ship Canal Across the Isthmus of Darien.

Removal of the Remains of the Assassination Conspirators.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 15.

The comments on Gen. GRANT'S speech and on Cabinet matters still continue. The politicians and office-seekers who have gathered here for the past few weeks, in the hope that they might learn something which would enable them to make their arrangements in advance, are a greatly disgusted set of people. Three weeks more of disconsolate waiting and high board bills is a heavy load for them.

Gen. GRANT, however, is not quite so reluctant in talking about men named for Cabinet positions as many suppose, but he chooses a very discreet class of men as his listeners. He remarked in conversation at his own house on Saturday evening, in commenting upon some speculation of the newspapers, that there would be no two men in the Cabinet from the same State, nor any man who did not give a thorough support to the Government during the war, nor any man who had not thoroughly sympathized with the spirit that had preserved the Government since the war. As a result of some recent discussions of names for Cabinet positions it may be said that certain persons heretofore prominently mentioned by the Press will not be included in the selection. Among these are CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, J. LOTHROP MOTLEY, HENRY WILSON and B. F. WADE. Gen. GRANT speaks highly of many gentlemen in his conversations, but he gives no indication of his decisions.

A very large amount of business accumulated at headquarters during the recent absence of the Geneal-in-Chief, and since his return he has been devoting constant attention to all matters requiring his personal supervision. Large numbers of visitors, both grntlemen and ladies, call daily at headquarters, mainly for the purpose of paying their respects to Gen. GRANT, but unless they call between the hours in the forenoon set apart by the General for the reception of visitors, the desired interviews are not obtained. Among the callers on Gen. GRANT this morning was Senator MORTON.

THE ISTHMUS CANAL TREATY.

The treaty made by Gen. CUSHING with the Government of Columbia, concedes to the United States the exclusive right to construct an interoceanic canal across the Isthmus of Darien, at any point which may be selected by the United States. The Columbian Government cedes six miles of land on each side of the canal—one-half for its own benefit, and the other for that of the party undertaking the construction of the work. The Columbian Government is to receive ten per cent. of the net income for the first ten years, and after the canal is paid for, twenty-five per cent. of the net profits; the treaty to be ratified by the United States within ten months; the surveys to be made within two years after the ratification; the canal begun within five years, and finished within fifteen years after the ratification, otherwise the charter fails. The charter runs for 100 years. The canal is to be under the control of the United States, and Congress can fix the rate of tolls. The navigation is to be open to all nations in time of peace, but closed to belligerents who may seek to avail themselves of its advantages. It is estimated that the canal will cost $600,000,000. A company was not long ago organized in New-York, under a charter of that State, with PETER COOPER as President. It is said on distinguished authority that this company has the capital and is ready to commence the work. Congress, however, is at liberty to give the preference to this or to any other private company, or the United States can itself undertake the construction of the canal.

THE SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT.

The Constitutional Suffrage Amendment went to a Conference Committee to-day, the House refusing to concur in the Senate's amendments. Though Mr. BINGHAM made a very decided attempt to accomplish that result, he was largely outvoted. Judge WOODWARD made a point of order that a constitutional amendment was extraordinary legislation, not a mere matter of fact and detail, and was therefore not a proper matter for a conference committee. The point was forcible, viewed in the light of public policy, but under the custom and the rules based upon the provision of the Constitution providing how that instrument shall be amended, the Speaker overruled the point of order, and the reference was made.

THE MINISTER TO CHILI.

Judge LOUIS DENT, nominated by the President as Minister to Chili, in place of Gen. KILPATRICK, has written a letter to Senator SUMNER, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, stating that the appointment was unsolicited by him, that he does not want it, and asking that it be rejected. There are some people who believe that the hand of BUTLER is visible in this peculiar appointment.

BUSINESS IN THE HOUSE.

The House to-day was wholly occupied with privileged questions and the unfinished business of Saturday. The Bank bill never came to the surface at all. First, there was Mr. JULIAN'S resolution declaring that no more public lands be disposed of except to actual settlers, which was sent back to the Committee; then Mr. BROOKS thrust the refractory New-York witness, SCANNELL, in the face of the House again, in a communication which the House decided disrespectful, and for offering which Mr. BROOKS was refused permission to proceed even in order. Then Gen. BANKS tried to get an evening session to talk about St. Domingo, but failed for want of a two-thirds majority. Then JOHN D. YOUNG, of Kentucky, who gave a gun to a rebel soldier, and was ousted from his seat for disloyalty, and SAMUEL MCKEE elected in his place by the House, was voted $2,500 for his expenses, in spite of the opposition of Mr. MCKEE. Then the rules were suspended, so as to give evening sessions after to-morrow night for appropriation bills to come up, after the House is through with Mr. SCHENCK'S Tax bill. Next the Constitutional Amendment went to a Conference Committee, and Messrs. WILSON and PRUYN, from the Committee to wait on GRANT and COLFAX, reported that duty performed and presented the responses of the elect, after which a bill from the Reconstruction Committee, "authorized to report at any time," removing disabilities from a large number of repentant rebels, was reported by Gen. PAINE, on which the House talked in a spirited manner until the hour for recess.

A REPORT ON ORDNANCE.

The report of the Joint Committee on Ordnance, made in the Senate to-day by Mr. HOWARD, condemns both the Rodman system of gun-making, adopted in the army, and the Dahlgren system, which is used in the navy. These systems, the report says, while partially successful with smoothbores, have uniformly failed as rifles. Several of the Rodman guns have burst spontaneously while being finished in the foundries. The Committee recommend that no more of them be purchased, but that experiments be made to determine upon some more reliable system of fabrication. The failure to secure better guns heretofore the Committee attribute to the fact, that officers have been gun inventors, and have secured by their influence the adoption of their inventions without regard to merit. The report is accompanied by a bill which places all experiments and the selection of arms for both army and navy in the hands of an Ordnance Commission, to be composed of three army and two navy officers, and two civilians eminent for their attainments on the subject. The bill abolishes the Ordnance Department of the army by merging it in the artillery. This report assumes unusual importance in view of the fact that the Ordnance Department has asked for appropriations to purchase over 1,900 heavy guns made on the Rodman plan, for armament of the fortifications.

PRINTING CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Mr. ELA, of the Committee on Printing, will introduce the following bill to-morrow, if possible, providing for the transfer of the printing and publishing of the Congressional *Globe* to the Government printing office:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Congressional printer be and is hereby directed to cause the proceedings and debates of each House of Congress to be reported and printed daily as they occur, and two copies thereof to be furnished to each member of the Senate and House of Representatives, one of which shall be deposited in the Post Office in season to be distributed with the morning mail to members, and the others to be placed on file with the doorkeeper of each House for the use of members.

SEC. 2. That in addition to the above there shall be printed in quarto form 6,000 copies of said proceedings and debates, to be called "The Congressional Record," which shall be substantially bound in volumes of convenient size, and each volume to be paged and indexed separately, and to be distributed as follows, viz.: 1,500 copies to the Senate, and 4,500 copies to the House of Represntatives, for the use of their respective members.

SEC. 3. Any person desiring a copy of the daily reports of proceeding and debates, may purchase the same and have it mailed by sending the cost in advance to the Congressional printer, and any person desiring any number of copies of any document or speech printed in the Congressional record, may purchase of the Congressional printer at cost, exclusive of composition; provided, however, orders for such extra copies must be given previous to distributing the type upon which said documents or speeches may be printed, but in no case shall the type be reset for any document or speech except by the order of one or both Houses of Congress.

REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The receipts of revenue from whisky are falling off again, owing to the discovery of new methods of fraud by which the new law is evaded. The price has fallen from 95 to 70 cents, while the tax is 60, and the old state of things is again promised. The new Administration is looked forward to with more interest in revenue circles than anywhere else, and the immediate appointment by Gen. GRANT of a Commissioner of Internal Revenue is looked upon as far more necessary than the immediate appointment of a Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. ROLLINS is anxious to retire at the earliest possible moment, and it is understood that he has urged upon Gen. GRANT the prompt selection of his successor. The two names most prominently mentioned for the position in public circles are District-Attorney TRACY, of New-York, and Congressman DELANO, of Ohio.

THANKS TO PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

President JOHNSON vetoed a bill a few days ago, transferring the superintendence of the colored schools from the Interior Department to the corporate authorities. For this resolutions of thanks to him have been passed by the different colored churches, and memorials are to be presented to Congress against any further legislation in that direction.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 15.

REMOVAL OF THE BODY OF HAROLD.

On Saturday afternoon, Rev. J. VAUGHN LEWIS, of the St. John's Episcopal Church, made application to President JOHNSON in behalf of the mother and sister of DAVID E. HAROLD, who was executed with Mrs. SURRATT, PAYNE and ATZERODT, July 6, 1865, for HAROLD'S remains, and the order was immediately given. The order was placed in the hands of Mr. JOSEPH GAWLER, undertaker, who presented it to the Commandant at the Arsenal, Gen. RAMSEY, and a detail of men was made, who soon dug to the box containing the remains, lying between the cases containing the remains of PAYNE and ATZERODT, and they were delivered to Mr. GAWRER, who at once took them to his establishment on Pennsylvania-avenue. The top of the case was found to have decayed and fallen in. The body was removed from the pine case and placed in a fine walnut coffin, ornamented with silver handles and screws, with a plate on the breast inscribed "DAVID HAROLD, aged 23 years." The flesh hap entirely disappeared, the skeleton only remaining; but the clothing appeared to be in a fine state of preservation. A phial, containing a parchment slip with the name of the deceased, was found in the box and handed to his mother. The coffin containing the remains was removed in a hearse to-day at 12 o'clock from Mr. GAWLER'S establishment to the Congregational Cemetery, where it was met by the mother and five sisters of the deceased, and Rev. J. VAUGHN LEWIS, the pastor of St. John's Episcopal Church. It was immediately removed to the grave prepared for it, which is in the old portion of the cemetery, about thirty feet south of the monument of the Indian Chief Pushmahtaha, and adjoining the grave of the father of deceased. A cross of flowers was placed upon the coffin by one of HAROLD'S sisters, and the funeral services of the Episcopal Church were performed by Rev. Mr. LEWIS, after which the coffin was lowered and grave filled up. The ceremony was strictly private, and besides the officiating clergyman the only persons present were HAROLD'S mother and sisters, who were very much affected.

This morning the mother of ATZERODT arrived here from Baltimore to be present at the reinterment of her son. Mr. SCHADE, with the brother of JOHN C. ATZERODT, called at the Executive mansion this morning, and on waiting on the President received the order indorsed:

The Secretary of War will order the delivery of the body of GEORGE A. ATZERODT to his brother, JOHN C. ATZERODT.

(Signed,) A. JOHNSON, President.

The brother, JOHN C. ATZERODT, immediately proceeded to the War Department to procure the further necessary order.

The *Evening Star* says that application having been made for the body of BOOTH, it is likely that it will be delivered up shortly, as the authorities at the Arsenal are anxious that all of the bodies shall be removed from the warehouse where they were interred. It is understood that the remains of BOOTH will be taken in charge by an undertaker of Baltimore, and conveyed to that city. They will probably be interred in Green Mount Cemetery, near the grave of his father, the famous tragedian, JUNIUS BRUTUS BOOTH.

GREAT BRITAIN AND PORTUGAL.

The long-disputed boundary between the Governments of England and Portugal is on the shores of the Gambia and Island of Bellama, West Africa. The President, by request of the Queen of England and King of Portugal, had accepted the office of arbitrator. The papers in the case will be submitted in the course of a month.

THE SUPREME COURT.

The following decisions were rendered in the Supreme Court to-day:

No. 65—The steamer *Siren*, her tackle, &c., the Union Horseshoe Company, intervenors, *vs.* The United States, and No. 66—The steamer *Siren*, her tackle, &c., Henry S. Rackett et al., intervenors and claimants, appellants, *vs.* The United States—Appeals from the District Court of the United States for the District of Massachusetts. Justice FIELD delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the decrees of said Court, and remanding the causes to said Court for further proceedings in conformity with the opinion of the Supreme Court. The decision through Justice FIELD is, that where a prize vessel is in charge of a prize crew, and by her fault she collides with and damages another vessel, a lien attaches for such damages, and that upon the condemnation of the prize and sale, the Court is authorized to order payment out of the proceeds of sale. Justice NELSON dissented.

No. 42—The steamer *Georgia*, appellant, *vs.* The United States. Appeal from the District Court of the United States for the District of Massachusetts. Justice NELSON delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the decree of the District Court. In this case the Court held that the capture of the *Georgia*, on her sailing out of the port of Liverpool, was lawful, and that she was properly condemned as a prize of war. This cause will be remembered as that which gave rise to considerable correspondence between Minister Adams and the British authorities at the time of her capture. The *Georgia* was built in England, and originally called the *Japan*, and was in the Confederate service. She was purchased in 1862, her armament removed and the vessel converted into a merchantman. The Court held that ships of the public enemy could not be thus purchased, as, thereby the United States would be deprived of legal prize, and an opportunity afforded for such ships to evade her pursuers. At the time of her sale the *Kearsarge* and *Sacramento* were in adjoining waters, having been in pursuit of her. The *Kearsarge* subsequently sunk the *Alabama* off the coast of France. It was true that the armament had been removed; but this could have been restored, the vessel having retained her supports and stays for the cannon, &c.

No. 61—Solomon T. Nicoll & Co. *vs.* The United States; appeal from the Court of Claims. Justice Davis delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the decree of the Court of Claims. It appears that Nicoll & Co. paid certain duties on spirits, but did not pay them under protest. This, it is held, excludes them from seeking relief. The law provides that where duties are paid under protest, an application to recover may be made; but in the present case relief is excluded.

No. 11 (orrigional)—*Ex parte* The State of Virginia, petitioner; petition and motion for a writ of prohibition. Mr. Justice NELSON announced the following order of the Court in this cause: The Chief Justice who holds by allotment the Circuit Court for the District of Virginia has informed the Court that before the pending motion for prohibition was made, he signified to the District Judge his dissent from the opinion expressed by him in favor of the allowance for the writs of *habeas corpus* complained of in the petition; and that he has advised the District Judge now holding the Circuit Court to direct that this division of opinion in respect to the motion for the writ now pending in the case of JETER PHILLIPS, be certified to this Court. There is nothing in the provisional order staying further proceedings by the District Judge which can be properly construed as prohibiting this cause; and it is expected that the certificate will be filed at an early day. On the first Friday thereafter the Court will hear argument upon it, and in the meantime the decision of the Court in the motion for a writ of prohibition pending will be withheld.

The application for a writ of *habeas corpus* in the case of SPANGLER and ARNOLD, the Dry Tortugas prisoners, is to be argued.

INDIAN MATTERS.

The Committee on Indian Affairs have, through Senator DOOLITTLE, made the following report on a resolution which had been referred to them:

First, that in their opinion the title of the lands in question, prior to the treaty of 1866, was in the Cherokee nation, as purchasers, and held by patent of the United States in fee simple. Second, that no person had any right, legal or equitable, to enter upon such lands and claim adversely to that people. Third, that the only settlers who can claim any legal or equitable rights in said lands adverse to the Cherokee nation or their assignees, are those provided for in the treaty of 1866, and the treaty supplementary thereto of 1868. Therefore the Committee report in favor of an indefinite postponement of said resolution.

This report, it is said, settles the question of the sale in favor of JOSEPH F. DAY, of Detroit.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 15.

Messrs. CAMERON, MORRILL, of Vermont, and HOWARD presented petitions for the amendment of the Constitution so as to acknowledge Almighty God. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

THE EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

Mr. MORGAN presented a remonstrance against the passage of any law authorizing the construction of a bridge across the East River, between New-York and Brooklyn, unless the bridge be of such elevation as to leave the navigation of the river unobstructed. Also a petition of the citizens of New-York for a reciprocity treaty with Canada.

SPECIE PAYMENTS.

Mr. SUMNER presented a petition of MOSES BUHIN, of New-York, setting forth a scheme by which the Government can, within two years, resume specie payments, and at the same time reduce the national debt by $300,000,000.

Mr. SUMNER called the attention of the Chairman of the Committee on Finance (Mr. SHERMAN) to this panacea for the financial difficulties of the country.

Mr. SHERMAN—Do you warrant the remedy? [Laughter.]

Mr. SUMNER—Ah! that is more than I can do.

BALTIMORE AND POTOMAC RAILROAD.

Mr. CAMERON introduced a bill to authorize the extension, construction and use of the lateral branch of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad. Referred.

VERMONT COURTS.

Mr. EDMUNDS, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to provide for an additional term of the United States Circuit Court, at Burlington, Vt., which, upon his motion, was passed.

ACCEPTANCE OF GRANT AND COLFAX.

Mr. MORTON, from the Joint Select Committee, reported the fulfillment of their mission to notify the President and Vice-President elect of their election, and submitted the following reply from Gen. GRANT:

GENTLEMEN: Please notify the two Houses of Congress of my acceptance of the important trust which you have just notified me of, my election as President of the United States, and say to them that it will be my endeavor that they, and those who elected them, shall have no cause to regret their action.

Also, the following from Mr. COLFAX:

GENTLEMEN: Please convey to the Houses of Congress my acceptance of the office to which I have been elected by the people of the United States, and assure them that I shall endeavor to to prove worthy of this mark of confidence by fidelity to principle and duty.

SENATE EXPENSES.

On motion of Mr. CRAGIN, the Committee to audit and control the contingent expenses of the Senate was authorized to send for persons and papers to facilitate the investigation of accounts pending before them.

SENATE CLERKS AND MESSENGERS.

Mr. CRAGIN, from the same Committee, reported adversely, and moved the indefinite postponement of the resolution providing for the payment during the recess of the messengers and clerks of the Senate.

Mr. CONNESS objected to the present consideration of the motion for an indefinite postponement.

THE ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. HOWARD, from the Joint Committee on Ordnance, made a long report, accompanied by a bill to establish an Ordnance Commission and to consolidate the Ordnance Department with the Artillery.

Mr. HOWARD'S Ordnance bill provides for the establishment of an Ordnance Commission, to consist of two officers of the army and two of the navy, not interested in any manner in ordnance patents, inventions or stores, to be assigned to such duty by the President for a term of three years; and of two citizens also not so interested who are not and have not been connected with the army or navy, but are practical mechanics or engineers, to be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, whose salary shall be the same as that of the officers of the highest rank assigned to such Commission. The Commission is to have power to make requisitions on the Secretary of War for all moneys appropriated to the Ordnance Department, and may cause such experiments to be made at the United States armories and arsenals as they deem proper. Also to establish a uniform system of ordnance for the army and navy, both in heavy ordnance and small arms, which shall be adopted on the approval of the President. No purchase of or contracts for ordnance, small arms, projectiles or other munitions of war shall be made by the War or Navy Departments until the Commission, after proper experiments, shall approve the same, and all existing contracts for any such articles shall terminate in thirty days after the enactment of this bill. It is also provided that no patent heretofore issued to any officer in the military or naval service for articles, or adopted to be used therein, shall be valid against the United States; and hereafter no such patent shall be granted to any such officer while he remains in the service. It is finally provided, that after the 1st of July next, the Ordnance Department of the Army shall be abolished, and the duties now appertaining thereto, except as above specified, shall be performed by such officers detached from the artillery arm of the service; and to carry this proposition into effect various regulations are prescribed in detail.

A NAUTICAL SCHOOL.

Mr. MORGAN offered a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to place a vessel at the disposal of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction of New-York, to be used for the purpose of a nautical school. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

Mr. MORTON offered a joint resolution requiring parties desiring to be relieved of political disabilities to make application to Congress in writing over their own signatures, setting forth the grounds upon which relief is asked. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SPANISH ARCHIVES.

Mr. WELCH introduced a bill to provide for the removal of the Spanish archives at St. Augustine, Fla., to the United States Land Office.

REVENUE OFFICERS SOUTH.

On motion of Mr. SAWYER, the Senate took up the bill to authorize the payment of officers appointed in the Southern States by the Secretary of the Treasury, and who could not take the test oath.

Mr. SAWYER advocated the bill. These men had been employed and had in good faith performed the services imposed upon them by the Government, and therefore ought to be paid.

Mr. CONNESS said if it could be shown there were good and loyal men among them, he would vote to pay those individuals, but he would oppose any proposition to pay those officers indiscriminately, because they had been appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, not only without the authority of law, but in defiance of the law and of Congress.

Mr. SAWYER stated that the officers had been appointed before it was known in his part of the country that there was any breach between the Administration and Congress—all of them before the assembling of Congress in December, 1865.

Mr. CONNESS said that during those months it was already well known here that the plan was laid for the creation of a new political party, to be composed in the main of the rebel element in the South, and that PARSONS, of Alabama, and HUMPHREYS, of Mississippi, were then superintending the organization.

Mr. SAWYER was aware that certain men in the South, who ought not to have had influence with the Administration, did, about that time, obtain such influence, but he did not regard that as a reason why discrimination should be made against the particular class of officers, while there were others no more worthy or loyal, who were drawing pay from the Government, because the nature of their offices happens not to require that they should take the test oath.

Mr. NYE said that if the officers in question were as capable as represented by the Senator from South Carolina, (Mr. SAWYER,) they knew at the time they took office that they did so in violation of the law.

Mr. SAWYER replied that the test oath was not immediately or generally published in the Southern States, in evidence of which, he said, he had never seen it before it was presented to him for his signature.

Mr. FESSENDEN said that on a former occasion, while a member of the Committee on Finance, he had reported a bill for the relief of these officers, and he was in favor of the passage of such a bill. The appointments had been made before there was anything more than a vague fear of difference between the President and Congress in regard to reconstruction, and had been made with the general assent of the Cabinet. The officers had performed their duties and they ought to be paid.

Mr. HARLAN confirmed the statement that the Cabinet had concurred with the President in the view that it was the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to enforce the Revenue laws in the Southern States, because it was for the interest of the country at large that the people of these States should bear their share of the public burdens, and that if the officers to be appointed could not be paid under existing laws, Congress would not hesitate to authorize their payment.

Mr. SAWYER further remarked that the Government could hardly say that it was wrong to pay those officers because they had acted without authority of law after having confirmed their official acts and taken the benefit of them.

Mr. HOWE thought a pretty good case had been made out in favor of the Government paying rebels when it had employed them, but did not think the claim of such officers to be paid for their labor any more equitable than the claim of loyal citizens like SUE MURPHY to be paid for her property taken by the Government.

Mr. HENDRICKS said that as no Senator who had individually employed a man to do a certain work and received the benefit of his labor, could, without dishonor, upon any technical ground, refuse to pay him, so the United States Government could not honorably or honestly refuse to pay officers who had been employed by it, and had performed their duties.

Mr. EDWARDS thought the most important feature in the case was the acknowledged fact that the Secretary of the Treasury, with the assent of the other members of the Cabinet and the President, had deliberately violated a law of Congress.

Mr. SUMNER said that the act so violated by the President and his Cabinet was the first great act, the corner-stone of reconstruction, and that, in his judgment, the President and the Secretary of the Treasury ought to have been promptly impeached for such violation.

On motion of Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, the further consideration of the bill was postponed.

INDIAN APPROPRIATIONS.

The Senate took up the Indian Appropriation bill, which was read. The numerous amendments reported by the Committee were agreed to, and also an amendment offered by Mr. RAMSEY, extending the appropriation for the Indian war of 1862, in Minnesota, to the expenditures for the same purpose in 1863.

Mr. HARLAN said that the Committee had other amendments before them, which they were not ready to report; and on his motion the bill was laid over until to-morrow.

PRIVATE BILLS.

Several private bills were then taken up and passed.

Mr. DRAKE, from the Committee of Conference, made a report upon the bill to amend certain acts in relation to the navy, which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

At 4 o'clock, the Senate took a recess until 7 o'clock this evening.

EVENING SESSION.

THE USURY LAWS.

The Senate reassembled at 7 o'clock.

Mr. HARLAN called up the bill to repeal the Usury laws of the District of Columbia. It places the legal rate of interest at 6 per cent., but allows special writen contracts to be made for higher rates.

Mr. DAVIS was opposed to legalizing any higher rate than 6 per cent. There were but few people to pay more than that, and a higher rate than 6 per cent. was onerous and oppressive on the industry of the country. As he had stood up for the interests of the people of this District for thirty years, he would resist the passage of the bill by all the means in his power.

Mr. HARLAN said that higher rates of interest were permissible in New-York and Baltimore. In Baltimore, he understood, a contract could be made for eight per cent., and the consequence was that those who had money here sent it to New-York and Baltimore for investment, and the citizens of this District who wanted to borrow money had to go to Baltimore to get it. The Committee thought this was a hardship, and the object of the bill was to keep the capital of this District at home.

Mr. DAVIS said no excuse could justify the imposition of a ruinous rate of interest, and insisted upon the bill being laid over.

A COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE REQUIRED.

A message was received from the House with a request for a Committee of Conference on the joint resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution.

Mr. STEWART moved that the request for a Committee of Conference be acceded to.

Mr. BUCKALEW desired to make a few remarks on the subject, when

Mr. HARLAN objected to the District of Columbia business being displaced.

Some Senators remarked that it was important to get the amendments through in time for the President's action.

Mr. DRAKE—The President has nothing at all to do with it, and, whether it passes now or the last day of the session, it does not matter so far as he is concerned.

Mr. STEWART said it was very material that the amendments should be acted on in a few days. The Legislature of his State (Nevada) would adjourn in a very short time.

Mr. DAVIS thought it much more material that no action at all should be had.

The further consideration of the subject was then postponed till to-morrow.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA MATTERS.

Mr. HARLAN called up the bill relating to judicial proceedings in the District of Columbia, which was amended and passed. Also, the bill concerning divorces in the District of Columbia, which authorizes the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to decree, in its discretion, divorces from the bonds of matrimony, in all cases in which it is now authorized to decree divorces from bed and board. Passed.

Mr. SUMNER called up the bill to provide for the execution, in the District of Columbia, of commissions issued by the Courts of the States and Territories of the United States and of foreign countries, and for the taking of depositions. Passed.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

Mr. HARLAN called up the bill to incorporate the Uniontown and Washington City Railway Company, which was amended and passed.

Mr. FERRY called up the bill to incorporate the Washington Market Association.

Considerable discussion took place on this bill, Messrs. NYE and HENDRICKS arguing that it put the whole control of the markets of Washington in a close corporation.

Mr. HENDRICKS moved that the bill be indefinitely postponed, and the yeas and nays being demanded, it was found that no quorum was present.

The Senate then, at 9:50 o'clock, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Under the call of States bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read twice and referred as follows:

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. BLACKBURN—To relieve all American citizens from the legal and political disabilities imposed by the fourteenth article of the amendment to the Constitution. Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

By Mr. VAN TRUMP—To increase the pay of amry officers in a graduated scale. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. He said that he introduced it at the request of an officer, without committing himself to it.

By Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio—Directing that the women employed in the several executive departments of the Government shall receive the same compensation as men, when they perform the same or equivalent services. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. BUTLER, of Tennessee—Resolutions of the Tennessee Legislature in reference to Tennessee railroads. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. NIBLACK—Directing the Secretary of the Treasury to sell $30,000,000 of surplus coin in the Treasury. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BROMWELL, of Illinois—Proposing an amendment to the Constitution concerning the electoral votes of President and Vice-President. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. WOODWARD—To provide for the restoration of Commander JOHN C. BEAUMONT from the retired to the active list of the navy. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. MILLER—Proposing an amendment to the Constitution against granting subsidies to railroad or other corporations so long as the national debt shall exceed $500,000,000. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. CALLIS—Granting a loan of $5,000,000 to the New-Orleans and Selma Railroad Company and Immigration Association. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HAMILTON—Joint resolution of the Florida Legislature asking Congress to donate public property in San Augustine, Fla., for educational purposes.

By Mr. WASHBURN, of Wisconsin—Extending the time to construct the railroad from St. Croix to Lake Superior, and granting lands to the West Wisconsin Railroad Company. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. CLARKE, of Kansas—Several joint resolutions of the Kansas Legislature relating to Indian treaties and trust lands. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. BURLEIGH—In relation to the payment of moneys appropriated for Indian tribes. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts—To prevent restrictions on trade by the laws of any State between citizens of different States. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. HUBBARD, of West Virginia—Supplementary to the National Banking act. Referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

It provides, in the first, second, third and fourth sections, such amendments to sections 16, 21, 22 and 26 of the present act, as will secure the deposit of a uniform class of bonds for banking, and remove the present restriction on the amount of circulating notes.

The fifth section provides for the issue of a new class of bonds for banking purposes, to be known as United States banking bonds, payable in coin at any time after twenty years, and bearing interest payable in coin, at the rate of four per cent. per annum; said bonds may be sold at par, for coin or Treasury notes, or United States notes, or may be exchanged at par for other bonds or securities of the United States, except bonds issued for railroad purposes. The sixth section requires all banks organized and doing business under the National Currency act to deposit, within twelve months after the passage of this act, the bonds authorized by this act, instead of the bonds now deposited with the Treasurer, as security for the circulation, under the penalty of being wound up in case of neglect or refusal so to do.

The seventh section requires the cancellation of all notes, bonds and securities received for the sale of, or in exchange for, the bonds authorized by this act.

RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

The call for bills being concluded, the next business of the morning hour was the call of States for resolutions, under which call the joint resolution introduced last Monday, by Mr. JULIAN, to prevent the further sale of public lands, except as provided for in the Preëmption and Homesead laws, came up, the question being on seconding the previous question.

The previous question was not seconded, and then, on motion of Mr. HOPKINS, the joint resolution was referred to the Committee on Public Lands, by yeas 103, nays 70.

Mr. HUNTER introduced a joint resolution giving the consent of Congress to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to issue its bonds and to secure the same by mortgage on its railroad and telegraph line, for the purpose of raising funds with which to construct the line between Lake Superior and Puget Sound, and also on its branch to a point at or near Portland, Oregon, the term Puget Sound to apply to all the water connected with the Straits of Juan de Fuca, within the Territory of the United States.

The House seconded the previous question, and under its operation the joint resolution was read three times and passed, the call for the yeas and nays being refused.

Mr. NIBLACK offered a resolution to pay $2,509 to JOHN D. YOUNG for his expenses in prosecuting his claim to a seat as a Representative of the Ninth Congressional District of Kentucky.

Mr. MCKEE moved to lay the resolution on the table. Rejected by a vote of 56 yeas to 99 nays. The resolution was then adopted.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. MCCARTHY presented a memorial of 1,600 men and women of Syracuse, N. Y., that in any change or amendment of the Constitution, proposed by Congress to extend or regulate suffrage, there shall be no distinction between men and women.

Mr. WOOD presented a memorial of brewers of New-York in favor af a repeal of the duty on barley.

Mr. CHANLER presented petitions for the removal of obstructions at Hell Gate in New-York Harbor.

Mr. MOORE presented petitions of New-York and Boston shipowners, for protection of navigation against illegal taxation imposed by State and municipal corporations.

Messrs. KELSEY and KELLEY presented petitions in reference to the constitutional recognition of Almighty God as the source of all authority and power in civil government, and the Lord Jesus Christ as the ruler among the nations.

Mr. BANKS moved to suspend the rules so as to set apart next Friday evening for debate on the proposed acquisition of St. Domingo. The rules were not suspended.

THE TAX BILL.

Mr. SPALDING moved to suspend the rules so as to set apart all evening sessions after to-morrow, for business from the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. FARNSWORTH inquired of Mr. SCHENCK whether he expected to get the Tax bill through both Houses this session?

Mr. SCHENCK thought there would be no difficulty in answering that question in the affirmative, if the gentlemen would only attend the sessions at night. He added that he had assurances from more than one Senator that they had been watching the progress of the Tax bill with interest, and that they did not apprehend that many amendments would be offered in the Senate.

Mr. FARNSWORTH said there seemed to be a general impression that the bill would not pass, and that members had staid away on that account.

THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

The motion of Mr. SPALDING was agreed to, and the evening sessions, after to-morrow, were set apart for the consideration of the Appropriation bills.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, then moved to suspend the rules so as to rescind, after to-morrow evening, the order setting apart evening sessions for the Tax bill. The rules were not suspended, the vote being 66 to 48—not a two-thirds majority.

FLORENCE SCANNELL.

Mr. BROOKS, rising to a question of privilege, moved the discharge, without costs, of FLORENCE SCANNELL, of New-York, the witness arrested some time ago for refusing to testify before the Select Committee on the New-York Election Fraud, and ordered to pay the costs of his arrest. He sent to the Clerk's desk a petition from SCANNELL, which he asked to be read as a part of his remarks.

The Clerk proceeded to read the document. It sets out by protesting that he meant no disrespect, and that he was only acting up to his simple ideas of the obligations of common honesty; and that the head and front of his offending had that intent—no more. He denies that he is the owner of the trotting horse *Hero*, or any horse of any gait or name, but confesses to the ownership of a diamond pin, which if pawned might produce an amount necessary to pay the costs for which he is held. He did not like to trust it to a pawn office, lest a paste pin might be substituted for it, but was willing to deposit it in the Treasury of the United States.

The reading of the petition was interrupted by Mr. BOUTWELL, who made the point of order that the question was not a privileged one.

The Speaker overruled the point of order.

Mr. COVODE made the point of order, that the language of the paper was not respectful to the House.

The Speaker sustained that point of order.

Mr. WARD objected to his colleague being allowed to proceed in order, the petition having been read as a part of his remarks, and having been decided to be disrespectful.

The question being put, whether Mr. BROOKS should be allowed to proceed in order, it was decided in the negative, by a vote of—yeas 42, to nays 98.

Mr. WARD then moved to lay on the table the resolution for the discharge of SCANNELL. Agreed to—yeas 103, nays 38.

THE SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT.

Mr. BOUTWELL moved to suspend the rules so as to take from the Speaker's table the Senate amendments to the joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution, stating that he would then move to non-concur and have a Committee of Conference.

The rules were suspended, and the Senate amendments were taken from the Speaker's table.

Mr. BOUTWELL said: Here is a proposition with reference to electors which has not been considered in the House, and the proposition concerning suffrage has been materially changed. I have considered whether it was practicable to concur in the amendment, but I have come to the conclusion that, as a matter of business, it is impracticable. I see no way in the present condition of things except to non-concur in the action of the Senate and to ask for a Committee of Conference, and I make that motion.

Mr. BINGHAM moved to concur, and that the adoption of the Senate amendment as to the apportionment of the electors among the States would leave the matter as it always had been, under the Constitution, that is according to the number of Senators and Representatives to which each State it entitled. The only difference was that under the proposed amendment of the Senate each district would vote for one elector instead of having all the electors for the State chosen on the general ticket.

Mr. BOUTWELL objected to the Senate amendment in regard to suffrage, because it did not prohibit discrimination on account of previous condition of slavery, and to the amendment in regard to Presidential electors, because the language of the amendment would leave the power in Congress to order an election in some States by districts where that might be advantageous to the majority in Congress, and by general ticket in other States where the advantage might be in that way.

Mr. BINGHAM replied to the objections of Mr. BOUTWELL, contending that they were without force. If these amendments were concurred in, it would be henceforth out of the power of any State to discriminate against any class of natural-born citizens of the Republic on account of the previous condition of slavery.

Mr. WOODWARD desired to submit an amendment, providing that the proposed amendments to the Constitution should be submitted to the Legislatures of the several States to be elected, subsequently to the action of Congress on the subject. He claimed that that was the only way in which the question could be fairly brought before the people.

The Speaker ruled that both Houses had agreed upon that part of the joint resolution, and that therefore no amendment could be offered to it.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, was opposed to concurring in the Senate amendment in regard to Presidential electors. He believed that the whole plan of attempting the imposition of limitations on the States was all wrong, and that there was no correct mode except for the National Government to take under its fostering care and protection the whole subject of citizenship and suffrage, and to declare by positive enactment that it shall be the right of every sane adult male citizen of the Republic, not guilty of an infamous crime, forever to enjoy the elective franchise, and the right to vote by ballot for every officer to be elected under the State or National Government.

Mr. SCOFIELD called for a sparate vote on the Senate amendments.

The vote was first taken on concurring in the Senate amendment to substitute for the House artice in relation to suffrage the following:

No discrimination shall be made in any State among the citizens of the United States in the exercise of the elective franchise, or in the right to hold office in any State on account of race, color, nativity, property, education or creed.

The vote resulted yeas 37, nays 132.

The amendments were then concurred in, and a Committee of Conference was ordered.

ACCEPTANCE OF GRANT AND COLFAX.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, (the Speaker having left the chair and Mr. DAWES taken it as Speaker *pro tem.*,) reported on behalf of the Committee appointed by the two Houses to wait on the President and Vice-President elect, that the Committee had discharged that duty, and had received from the President elect the following response:

GENTLEMEN: Please notify the two Houses of Congress of my acceptance of the important trust to which I have been elected and of which you have just notified me; and say to them that it will be my endeavor to so discharge it that they and those who elected them shall have no reason to regret their action.

The report was ordered to be entered upon the journal.

Mr. PRUYN, from the same Committee, reported that it had waited on the Vice-President elect, and had received from him the following response:

GENTLEMEN: Please to convey to the two Houses of Congress my acceptance of the office to which I have been elected by the people of the United States, and assure them that I shall endeavor to prove worthy of this mark of confidence by fidelity to principle and duty.

The report was ordered to be entered on the journal.

POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

Mr. PAINE, from the Reconstruction Committee, reported a bill for the relief of a large number of persons from legal and political disabilities.

Mr. SCHENCK inquired whether there was any person named in the bill who had not applied in writing for relief.

Mr. PAINE replied that the Committee had adopted a rule not to consider any application for relief unless it was in writing. He believed that every person named in the bill had so applied.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, moved to strike out the name of JOHN W. WRIGHT, of Richmond, Va., stating that Mr. WRIGHT would not ask for relief, unless that it was necessary for him in order to hold his office as Sheriff of the City of Richmond.

Mr. PAINE sent to the Clerk's desk the petition of Mr. WRIGHT for relief, and a statement of his political *status* before, during and since the rebellion, indorsed by the recommendation of the Republican State Central Committee.

Mr. FARNSWORTH remarked that the opposition to the pardon of Mr. WRIGHT was stimulated by a man who wanted the office that Mr. WRIGHT now held. He had been waited on himself by that very person, who wanted him to oppose the granting of relief to Mr. WRIGHT.

Mr. WOOD wanted to know whether no man was to be relieved unless he was recommended by a Republican committee?

Mr. FARNSWORTH replied in the negative, but remarked that when a man was indorsed by a Republican committee it was a strong point in his favor; but that when a man is recommended by a Democratic committee, the case would require further investigation. [Laughter.]

Mr. DICKEY inquired as to the case of ROBERT CAWTHORNE, of the District of Columbia.

Mr. PAINE had the petition and record in his case read, showing that he had been a citizen and resident of Virginia during the war, and had held the position of Postmaster at Lynchburg.

Mr. MCKEE moved to strike out the names of all persons named in the bill from the State of Kentucky.

Without disposing of the bill or the pending amendments, the House, at 4:30 o'clock, took a recess until 7:30, the evening session to be for the consideration exclusively of the Tax bill.

Messrs. BOUTWELL, SHELLABARGER and ELDRIDGE were appointed by the Speaker the Committee of Conference on the proposed constitutional amendments.

EVENING SESSION.

The House met again at 7:30 o'clock in Committee of the Whole, Mr. SCOFIELD in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the Internal Revenue bill.

Mr. KELLEY renewed the amendment which he had offered last Friday evening to the fifty-sixth section, extending the time for the withdrawal of spirits from bonded warehouses from the 20th of April, 1869, to the 20th of April, 1870.

The question was discussed by Messrs. Kelley, O'Neill, Beck, Barnes, Myers, Covode, Mungen, Randall and Wood in support of the amendment, and by Messrs. Allison and Schenck against it.

Finally, after an hour's discussion, the vote was taken, and Mr. KELLEY'S amendment was agreed to—yeas 59, nays 56.

Mr. ALLISON moved to amend the same section by requiring whisky kept in bond after the 20th of April, 1869, to pay one cent monthly per gallon.

After considerable discussion, the amendment offered by Mr. Allison was agreed to.

Mr. SCHENCK said that the Committee of Ways and Means had no further amendments to offer on the subject of distilled spirits.

Mr. LASH moved to make the tax on distillers ten cents on each bushel of grain, and three and one-third cents on each gallon of molasses used monthly in the production of whisky. Rejected.

Mr. GOLLADAY moved to amend by allowing distillers to make finished whisky by running it through charcoal without paying further tax, this being the Robinson County system of distillation.

Mr. SCHENCK opposed the amendment, showing what opportunities for fraud it would afford.

After considerable discussion the amendment was rejected.

Mr. RANDALL moved an amendment forbidding the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to refund taxes improperly collected where the amount exceeds $300, but leaving the claim to be prosecuted in the United States District Courts.

Mr. SCHENCK suggested that that amendment should be withheld until the administrative sections of the bill were under consideration.

Mr. RANDALL adopted the suggestion and withdrew the amendment.

Mr. HIGBY moved to amend by striking out that part of it which forbids the Commissioner of Internal Revenue from abating the tax on brandy distilled exclusively from apples, peaches or grapes.

Mr. SCHENCK opposed the amendment, saying that everything reasonable had been done to favor these small distillers, but that it would be better to exempt them altogether from the payment of tax on distillation than to leave it in the power of the Commissioner to say whether the tax should be imposed or remitted.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. BOYDEN moved to amend the thirteenth section by reducing the monthly tax proportionately to the capacity of small distilleries. Rejected.

Mr. ROBINSON moved to strike out sections 49 and 50, providing for the appointment of Supervisors and detectives.

The Chairman ruled the amendment out of order, those sections having been transferred to another part of the bill.

Mr. BECK moved to amend the thirteenth section by reducing the tax to be paid by distilleries that have suspended work, from $2 to $1 a day. Rejected.

Mr. BECK moved to amend the seventeenth section by adding to the following sentence, "There shall be a clear space of not less than one foot around every wood still, and not less than two feet around every doubler and worm-tank," the words, "except in distilleries where the evaporation is caused by the direct action of fire and not by steam."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. JOHNSON moved to strike out the seventeenth section, which regulates the internal management of distilleries, unless it were so amended as to exempt small distilleries from its requirements.

Mr. SCHENCK opposed the amendment, and remarked that a stranger listening to the debate might go away with the impression that small distilleries were to be classed with Sunday Schools and Dorcas Societies and Young Men's Christian Associations, and whatever other associations formed from the virtue and piety of the land. [Laughter.] He explained also, that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue had discretional power in reference to fruit distillers. From the whole of these fruit distilleries there had been collected, in the year, $871,000, while from the distilleries of whisky there had been $48,000,000 collected; and yet it was asked that those provisions of law necessary to secure the collection of this $48,000,000 were to give way, in many important particulars, in order to accommodate the small distilleries.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. COVODE moved to amend section 13 by striking out the prohibition of milling flour in the building used as a distillery.

The question was discussed by Messrs. COVODE and DICKEY in support of the amendment, and by Messrs. SCHENCK and ALLISON against it.

The amendment was rejected.

This concluded the amendment to the whisky part of the bill.

On an amendment offered by Mr. SCHENCK to the sixty-seventh section, as to revenue stamps for tobacco, there was no quorum voting. The roll was called and no quorum appeared.

Mr. SCHENCK supposed it was hardly worth while to contend any longer against the absence of a quorum. There were only a few formal amendments to be offered to the tobacco sections, and he thought they could be all disposed of in an hour or two to-morrow night.

The House then, at 10:30 adjourned.

GOLD CONTRACTS.

Important Decision of the United States Supreme Court—Such Contracts Legal and to be Enforced.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 15.

Chief-Justice CHASE to-day delivered the following important decision relative to the payment of gold contracts:

Fredk. Bronson, Executor, &c., vs. *Peter Rodes.*—This is an appeal from a judgment of the Court of Appeals of the State of New-York, holding that a tender of Treasury notes for the satisfaction of a mortgage made in 1851, by its terms to be satisfied in gold and silver coin, was sufficient. The tender was made in January, 1865, when a dollar in coin was equal to two dollars and twenty-five cents in legal-tender notes, and, the tender being refused, action was commenced to compel the cancellation of the mortgage. The Supreme Court of the State subsequently adjudged the mortgage paid, and required it to be satisfied of record, holding the tender to have been sufficient. The Court of Appeals affirm that judgment, and the affirmance is here for review. The Chief Justice delivered the opinion of the Court, holding that it is the duty of courts of justice to enforce contracts according to the intent of the parties to them; and in this case it is held that it is clear that the intent of the parties was that payment should be made in coin. There were two descriptions of money in use at the time the tender in this case was made, both authorized by law, and both made legal tender. The general denomination of both descriptions was dollars, but they were essentially unlike in nature. The coined dollar was a piece of gold or silver of a certain degree of purity and weight. The note dollar was a promise to pay a coined dollar, but not on demand, nor at any fixed time, nor was it convertible into a coined dollar. It was impossible, in the nature of things, that these two dollars should be equivalents of each other, nor did the Currency act purport to make them so. There were then two descriptions of currency issued by the same Government, and contracts to pay either were equally sanctioned by law. No question can be made as to this fact; doubt concerning it can only spring from that confusion of ideas which always attends the introduction of varying and uncertain measures of value into circulation as money. In the absence of any specific control for the payment of coin, legal-tender notes may be a sufficient tueder, but it is clear to the Court that express contracts for the payment of coined dollars can only be satisfied by the payment of coined dollars. They are not debts which may be satisfied by the tender of Treasury notes. As to the judgments to be entered on contracts for the payment of coin, it is said, the difficulty arises in the supposition that damages can be assessed in only one description of money; but where there are two kinds of currency provided by law, it is necessary, in order to avoid ambiguity and prevent a failure of justice, to render judgment for coined money where the contract provides for payment in coined money. Where no specified description of money is made, judgments may be reëntered generally without such specification. Judgment below reversed.

Mr. Justice MILLER dissented, holding that, although it was the intention of the parties that gold should be paid, it was only so because gold was then the currency of the Government, the lawful money of the United States, mentioned in the contract. There was nothing in the contract to make it differ from any other ordinary contract payable in dollars. When Treasury notes became lawful money of the United States, their tender was sufficient to discharge the contract, and within its terms and within the understanding and intention of the parties. This decision in no way affects the legal-tender cases argued by Mr. Potter and the Attorney-General at the present term of the Court, although reargued at the time of the argument of those cases.

The Central Pacific Railroad—Serious Complaints of its Management.

From the San Francisco Herald.

NEVADA, Wednesday, Jan. 20, 1869.

The subject of the Central Pacific Railroad is being ventilated by the San Francisco Press to a very moderate extent, but let us see if there are not some other things in connection with the concern that need ventilation. I am going to remark at the start that there is not a newspaper in this State that will publish a letter that contains anything against the Railroad Company. They have got the "independent Press" of this State under their thumb. The means by which they have accomplished this I don't know, but the fact is the subject of almost universal comment on the line of the road. This railroad not only charges twice the freight charged by any other company in the whole land, but it is the *very worst constructed*, and I think *the worst managed*. I cannot speak knowingly of more than about two hundred miles of the road, running east from Reno, but I will defy any man to match those two hundred miles in the United States. Grades of every imaginable degree for all kinds of distances, and curves of every kind, are crowded into every mile. The road is literally laid on the top of the ground, and while the Company had the best valley through which to construct a first-class road that there is in the whole country west of the Missouri River, they have built the worst that could be constructed and be a railroad at all. Standing just above the depot at this place four different grades can be distinctly seen. I have it from a gentleman who has been employed in the engineer corps that there are grades of one hundred and sixteen feet to the mile in the Humboldt Valley. These are only for short distances. One end of a train will be going down a grade of this kind, and the other up another equally steep. Not the least effort has been made to ballast the road over the "self-rising" ground, and I pledge you my word that a good soaking rain will make miles and miles of the road-bed run like wet soap. I listened last evening for two hours to the comments of a geutleman, well known in this county, who is well acquainted with railroad building in the Northern States and Canada, and he did not hesitate to say that the road was the very worst he had ever seen, and that a two days' rain would make at least one-half of the road built in Humboldt County impassable. You may think that I am somehow sore-headed, and am writing about "new things;" but I am only repeating what is said a hundred times a day in this town. I heard one man ask another the other day how it was that the United States Commissioners could accept such a piece of work. * * * * * *

The people have paid for a first-class road, and, owing to the silence of the Pacific coast Press, think they have got it; but it is perfectly notorious along the line of the road this side of Reno, that it is built just as cheap as it can be got together. The evils do not stop with the road. The management of the rolling-stock is only equaled by the road itself. Not one train in ten arrives at this place on time, though the time-card calls for only fourteen miles per hour for passenger trains and twelve for freight. I have seen six trains stuck here for the want of wood, and it is no unusual thing for the men to resort to sage brush. Now that the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco has got started, (though it is a very late start,) don't let them stop short of a thorough investigation of the whole subject. It is useless to expect anything from the business men or politicians of this State. * * * Let us see if Congress cannot be forced by the people, who are being so outrageously swindled, to cause a thorough ripping up of this whole business.

The Printers' Strike.

The printers' strike is now in its fourth week, and its further continuance seems unwise and unnecessary. We understand that a few days after the strike began the principal employers met, and to try to prevent the suspension of the work in progress, they framed a scale of prices, which they claim was equivalent to that proposed by the Printers' Union. This scale, which many of the men admit to be liberal, has not been generally accepted by the members of the Union, because it does not admit the authority of the Union to bind or control the employers. The matter seems now to rest almost entirely upon this point: shall the employers control their own offices, or shall the compositors be allowed to dictate the kind of men who shall be employed, and the wages which shall be paid by the master printers. The latter assert that although their own prices have been forced down almost to the lowest living point by competition with one another and by the cheaper labor of neighboring cities, yet to avoid misunderstanding with their men, they were willing to make still further sacrifices and to increase the high prices established during the war, but that they will not surrender the control of their establishments to the Printers' Union. The principal employers appear to be firm and united on this point; and it seems to us that if the compositors are offered what is about equivalent to the rates they demand, they should not press the employers further.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

The Feast of the Epiphany in Rome—Festivities of American Residents—Ball of the American Club—An Archæological Tour—Political Affairs—Artistic Intelligence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Tuesday, Jan. 12, 1869.

The Feast of the Epiphany, or *Jour des Rois*, is observed as a close festa here—a not unwelcome day of rest after the merry-making of the Befana; which, though attracting the usual crowd and being kept up all night pretty much, has sadly fallen off in real fun. There are no more maskers or fancy costumes, nothing but a continuous discordant din, with too much pushing and crowding; though the soldiers, who are stationed everywhere, interfere when this threatens to become that *bête noir* of the authorities, a demonstration. Twelfth Night had been chosen by the American Club for their opening ball; and it is not mere patriotic prejudice which impels me to say that it would be difficult in Rome to collect under one roof such an amount of beauty. The wide stone stairway of the old Palazzo Gregori was well lighted, lined with trees and flowers all the way up, and—a luxury which those who have lived here will appreciate—covered with a substantial carpet. The ante-rooms were filled with shrubs and plants, the red berries of the holly intermingling with the pine, the fir and the box tree, and giving a home, Christmas look, which was manifest everywhere, too, in the reception and dancing rooms. These were festooned with flowers from the lofty ceilings, the side walls being decorated with busts, pictures, and, of course, the Stars and Stripes. HOUDIN'S bust of WASHINGTON, draped in the flag, was just above HEALY'S fine picture of Gen. GRANT, while opposite was a bust of LINCOLN, and on the side wall one of Gov. SEWARD, surmount ing BUCHANAN READ'S canvas epic, "Sheridan's Ride." There were other good pictures, sent for the occasion by the artists. Fragrant flowers were everywhere, the lights were brilliant, the music excellent, and the stone floors well protected by carpets, with crash for the dancers.

The company numbered over two hundred and fifty, with half a dozen exceptions, all Americans, from New-England to California, and it is but fair to say that the Golden State especially was brilliantly represented. The dancing, which began at 10, was kept up with unabated spirit, and when the German, or the Cotillion as it is called, was reached, there were more than thirty couples on the floor, which they did not abandon till well past the smaller hours. During the early part of the evening a *buffet* was provided, with sandwiches, cakes and tea for the ladies; together with an artistic combination of champagne, green tea, pineapples, strawberries, lemons and snow. Toward midnight the supper-room was thrown open, the tables well covered and prettily decorated, the cakes iced to represent the Stars and Stripes, and pretty little American flags upon all the principal *plats*. There was neither break nor jar during the whole evening, and very general thanks were voted to the gentlemen of the Club who, encouraged by this first success, propose to give during the season two or three more similar entertainments. The experiment, somewhat risky as it was at first considered, of an American Club, has resulted very favorably; and the rooms are well filled every day with Americans, coming to Rome from all parts of the old, as well as of the newer, world, who meet here upon a pleasant fraternal footing which does not exist to the same extent certainly among the members of either the French or the English Clubs. The Romans are not encouraged to indulge in such an institution, which could hardly be carried on under the auspices of a *sacra congregazione*, and without that supervision nothing in the way of a public institution seems to be permitted here.

As is usual at Epiphany, the Bambino at the Araceeli attracted a crowd of worshipers during the day, and to the Protestant eye it was a sorry sight when the painted and bedizened and bejeweled doll was brought out of the church to extend the blessing of its presence to the assembled multitude. But, strong meat cannot be given to babes, and with the general ignorance and superstition prevailing here, the priests, who are wise in their generation, use the means which are perhaps best adapted to the end to be obtained. I took occasion, however, in a recent letter, to speak of the desecration of St. Peters' by parties of picnicking strangers, on the night before Christmas; and it is quite as pertinent, perhaps, to allude now to the general irreverence and entire disregard of the feelings of the Romans, which, in some way, seems to be considered, by the great mass of visitors, the proper mode of showing the superiority of the Protestant faith. You cannot witness such a sight as that of to-day, or go into a church where there are services held, without finding adventurous sight-seers, with the inevitable, but I am bound to say very useful, *Murray* in hand, who make nothing of deliberately turning their backs to the altar at which the priest may be officiating; of passing directly before the kneeling worshipers at some other shrine; of audibly commenting upon whatever may be going on, with an expression of the nasal organ which leaves no room for even those who are ignorant of the language made use of to be in doubt as to the meaning of the speakers; in fact, of trying to evince in every way how much better they are, in their own disgusting Pharisaical conceit, than the people upon whose religious exercises they are thus most unmannerly intruders. It would give mortal affront, doubtless, to hint that possibly these could not be pious Protestants; and yet, if such, why cannot there be a trifle more of politeness in the piety? Dislike as we may the doctrines and devotions of these credulous Romans, dissent and decorum are not inevitably antagonistic. Good manners are not necessarily incompatible with good morals or sound faith; and if, as ROCHEFOUCAULD or ROUSSEAU, I forget which, sometimes says, our manners, to which generally we seem to pay so little attention, are yet precisely what we are most judged by, I am afraid the impression left by many of the forestieri upon the minds of these no doubt benighted Romans cannot be a very flattering one. Fancy our righteous indignation if these should do unto us as we do unto them. But enough, and more than enough perhaps, of such a disagreeable topic, for the man or woman who has not the innate consciousness that to hurt needlessly the feelings, or prejudices even, of another gives unmistakable proof of ill breeding, if not a bad heart, will hardly be disturbed in the indulgence of his or her uncivilized and uncomfortable idiosyncracies by anything I could say.

During the past season of Rogation days there has been a special daily mass after the Greek, the Armenian and the Maronite forms; and to-morrow Archbishop MANNING, the head of the Roman Catholic Church in England, who reached here last week, is announced to preach in that one of the four churches upon the Piazza del Popolo, which, as visitors to Rome will remember, is between the Babinno and the Corso. On Sunday there was the annual exhibition of the scholars of the famous College of the Propaganda, when orations were delivered in thirty different languages. In the chapel of the venerable building a platform was erected over the altar for the students, numbering more than one hundred and twenty, of all nations and tribes, the duskiest African side by side with the whitest Caucasian, varying in age from 15 or 16 to 30, all dressed alike in a long loose black serge coat edged with red, with a red sash round the waist, and wearing skull caps. There were some six or eight Americans among them, all, I think, of Irish parentage. Immediately in front were ranged armchairs—on the right for the foreign Ministers, on the left for the Cardinals. The benches behind these were occupied by Archbishops, Monsignore, Bishops and invited guests, foreign and others. The prelude to the exercises was an overture admirably played. A Latin address was first made, and then in succession the many-tongued speeches were delivered, no one of them exceeding ten minutes in length, though it was more than three hours before they were all finished. It was an unique and very interesting spectacle, and one not to be seen elsewhere. Perhaps the best speaker in voice, gesture and general manner was a negro, black as the ace of spades, whose singing was as good as his oratory—for, curiously enough, each speaker, after his speech was finished, sang a short hymn in the same language. He was from Senegambia, I believe, and this will account for all omissions as to the matter of his oration, which, I need hardly say, was slightly unintelligible to the general audience.

AN ARCHÆOLOGICAL TOUR.

We had another agreeable day, too, during this past week, with Rev. Dr. SMITH, of the Propaganda, an enthusiastic archæologist; first, at the Catacombs of Calextus, and then at the old Church of San Clementi. At the former, we descended through narrow winding passages, each of the party with a lighted wax taper in hand, to the fifth gallery, quite fifty feet under ground, stopping as we went to examine the more noticeable burial places. With Father SMITH'S ample and characteristic explanations, the exploration was alike instructive and entertaining, many of the frescoes and inscriptions which he translated for us dating back from the third century. We saw the spots from which martyrs have been taken, and others where their ashes are supposed still to rest, with many tombs or niches yet unopened. There is still another gallery beneath, not excavated, however, except in spots; so we were fain to content ourselves not unwillingly with the five that were where we had spent over two hours, and then returned to the bright sun and blue skies above, for the visit to San Clementi. This old church was built directly over a still more ancient one, dedicated to the same saint and martyr in the seventh century. This lower church has only been disinterred within the last few years, its aisles and transept traced, its beautiful columns uncovered, and the remarkable frescoes, dating from the seventh to the thirteenth century, brought to light. The colors and inscriptions are fresh as if only of a few years' date, and yet they have been buried and covered up with rubbish for many centuries. There is a curious passage, too, beneath the lower church—perhaps twenty-five or thirty feet under the present street—wherefor made or to what leading is not known. It is a narrow vaulted passage, in making the side walls of which the three epochs of old Rome are distinctly marked by the material used in the construction. There are large blocks of *peperino* for the first period of the Kings, brick for that of the Republic, and marble for the Empire, recalling the boast of the Emperor AUGUSTUS, (so cleverly applied, by the way, by one of our speakers during the last election at home,) that he had found Rome of brick and left it of marble. It was a curious and remarkable epitome of Roman history.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

In political matters there has been more stir during the past few days. The sudden recall of the Duke DE SALVANHA, which furnished food for conjecture, is now known to have been caused by the determination of the King of Portugal to place in the Duke's hands the formation of a new Ministry, and we shall therefore miss his well-known, venerable figure here. From Italy come accounts, more or less grave, of the tumults produced by the collection of the grist-tax; and though the papers deny that there are any formidable outbreaks, it is nevertheless the fact that the officers of the army on furlough have been summoned to return at once to duty. The Turco-Greek Conference, of course, is watched with anxiety, though the belief is general that no serious consequences will be allowed to ensue between those two countries. The case of the two political prisoners, who were sentenced to death by an inferior Court here for participation in the Trastevere fight, last Fall a year ago, remains still undecided, an appeal having been taken to the higher tribunal of the *Sacra Consulta*. The hope is generally expressed that these men may not suffer the extreme penalty of the law, and a strong pressure on the part of Italy has been brought to bear upon the Pope, to which he may, not unnaturally, feel unwilling to appear to yield. It would be an unwise act, however, to have another double execution—in a case, too, where there are so many palliating circumstances; and the prediction is ventured that the high court, in whose hands the decision now rests, will mitigate the sentence of the lower tribunal, and so satisfy the general sense of Europe.

ARTISTIC INTELLIGENCE.

Yesterday and to-day RANDOLPH ROGERS opened his studio for a general exhibition of his last work, a colossal statue of LINCOLN, ordered by citizens of Philadelphia, at the instance, originally, of the Union League Club, for erection in one of the public places of that city. Mr. LINCOLN is represented sitting in an arm chair, with a pen in one hand, and a roll, the Emancipation Proclamation, in the other, with a cloak thrown over the back of the chair. The grand subject, the character of the face of the Great Emancipator, the size and treatment of the statue, are eminently adapted for the position which it is destined to occupy; and high as the fame of the artist already is at home, this last work of his will add to it. It is in these large undertakings that ROGERS especially excels. Now if only placed where it can be properly seen, the City of Philadelphia will have just cause to be proud of this latest addition to its fine works of art.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Immigration from Germany—Practical Operation of Private Enterprise—Executive Clemency—Pardons from the Penitentiary—More Cotton in 1869—The Legislature Slow and Expensive.

From Our Own Correspondent.

COLUMBIA, S. C., February, 1869.

Among the many ways in which progress is being made in this State, conspicuous are the increasing facilities toward

IMMIGRATION.

The agencies are private, and the results are decided and will tell in time. An association—one as an instance or example of several others of a like kind—in the town of Newberry, near the centre of the State, is now introducing German laborers in this way, at the rate of fifty a month. A number of planters met at the Courthouse, several months ago, conferred upon the matter, agreed that white labor would pay, formed an association, appointed an agent, paid each a hundred dollars as a beginning fund,—and the work commenced. The agent began by getting first small numbers—six, eight, ten or a dozen at a time—and, from month to month, brought on a few more; his number of immigrant laborers for January being just fifty. And thus the work will go on until May or thereabouts, when the demand for this year will slack off, to be renewed in the Autumn for next year. I am informed by a member of this Newberry Association that the laborers already in service do at least fifty per cent. more work than negroes. The result is easy to be seen—the negro must give place to the Saxon and the Teuton. He must move nearer and nearer to the coast, where, on account of the malaria, the whites will be slower to go. Those persons who expect largely of the negro, tell me that it will stimulate the negro to do fifty per cent. more work. But my reading of history does not teach me that, and does suggest that the stimulus (competition) that was applied to the negro race for three thousand years in Egypt without elevating him, may be applied to the same race in Carolina cotton fields with the same result. I would be happy to expect otherwise, but my desire does not overcome my conviction.

EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY.

I have referred to this matter in a recent letter. Within the last few weeks nine criminals have been turned out of the State Penitentiary (one of these, perhaps, from jail,) by Executive clemency exercised by Gov. SCOTT. They are: WILLIS WERTZ, JERRY LOGAN, HENRY MATHIS, ALLEN DRAWDY, JOSEPH ALLEN, SANCHO BRANTLEY, R. M. BROWNE, WILLIAM MAYBIN and JEFF. GHEE. The crimes for which they were punished were murder, rape, burglary and similar offences. Within the same period five have had their punishments commuted by the same merciful hands from hanging to one and two years in the Penitentiary. These are: CAIN CASH, ALECK BEHN, ADAM EARLE, WADE JONES and DALLAS HARLESTON. All of these—both those pardoned and those commuted—I understand are negroes.

MORE COTTON.

From conversations I have had with well-informed parties from the interior of this State—the central and upper portions, where cotton is the staple—it seems probable that the year 1869 is likely to yield the heaviest crop of cotton produced since the war. The past year (1868) South Carolina produced 180,000 bales of cotton. In some sections of the State the quantity planted will be double that planted in 1868, and in all portions marked increase is the order of the day. If the season be favorable and labor do not fail, 1869 may yield 225,000 bales, and one estimate puts it at 250,000 bales. A perfectly organized system of labor would render it practicable to produce in this State near half a million bales—worth something like $50,000,000. The crop of 1860 was, I believe, over 400,000 bales, and the economy of culture was not by any means at its maximum.

THE LEGISLATURE.

This body gets on with business so slowly that the people of the State are beginning to murmur at the protracted session. There appears no prospect of an adjournment yet; and it may be August, probably will be April, before they consent to surrender their per diem, which is so much more than they can make anywhere else. Six dollars a day is a God-send not to be despised nor to be lightly surrendered, by men who cannot realize beyond $1 a day by their regular pursuits. The expense to the State is about $1,500 a day; and, the popular clamor is, they are doing nothing. The House sits about three hours a day, and three days ago tabled a resolution to have two sessions a day. All this extravagance of outlay is prejudicial to the interests of the State, and destructive of its credit; but the statesmanship of this body does not seem to look so far as that. To such an extent has this discontent gone, that there was a rumor in Columbia to-day that the Grand Jury of this (Richland) county purposed to present the Legislature to the Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions as a public nuisance that needed abatement. The rumor shows the temper of the community. BOISE.

Hon. James N. Tyner, of Indiana.

JAMES N. TYNER was nominated for Congress on the 11th inst., by the Republicans of the Indiana Eighth District, to fill the vacancy caused by the election of Hon. D. D. PRATT to the United States Senate. There were six candidates before the Convention, and Mr. TYNER was nominated on the eighth ballot. He was called to the platform, and, when the tumult was allayed, proceeded to say that his heart was too full of gratitude to his friends to admit of any attempt at a speech. Fully appreciating the distinguished honor conferred upon him, he none the less fully appreciated the responsibilities imposed by that honor. Nevertheless he should accept both with gratitude, and with the humble, firm resolve to do his utmost to discharge his trust honestly and honorably. His highest ambition was to be the representative of so loyal and true a constituency. He could declare before that vast audience, and before God, that he entered upon the campaign untrammeled by pledges to any man. Not one man in the district had this pledge for any help to any position; and he would now say to all aspirants, that in this, as in every thing, he only sought to know the will of the people he represented. What is shown to be their will, will be his own. He was happy to know that he should have the counsel of the distinguished man to whose seat they had chosen him, and he should gladly seek it. He urged all to vigilance, assuring them that the enemy were on the alert, and would have a candidate on the track, and elect him, too, if they could first sing the Republicans to sleep with their song.

The Convention was harmonious to an extraordinary degree, fully equal to that which nominated PRATT.

Mr. Howe's Address to his Constituents.

Hon. JOSEPH HOWE has published, in a Halifax paper, an address to the electors of the County of Hants, Nova Scotia, in which he explains and defends his action in accepting office under the Dominion Government. He gives a history of his unsuccessful action in opposition to the passage of the act providing for the union of the Provinces, and in conclusion says:

On a calm review of all the circumstances, I believe that you will ratify by your suffrages my conduct and policy. I connot condescend to defend myself from the mean charges and insinuations with which those who have been for more than a year fattening on the public treasure have already defiled the Press; but I shall be prepared to meet any of those persons before the electors of Hants to defend my own conduct, and, perhaps, to do what I have not hitherto done, make some inquisition into the correctness of their own. Apart altogether from the mere personal question, you have got now to decide whether Nova Scotia shall raise $40,000 a year by direct taxation; or whether by this negotiation, ratified by the Canadian Parliament, our roads and bridges, and other public services, shall be amply provided for without any such necessity. You have also to decide whether there shall be a just and fair administration of affairs by your own representative, who has seen some service and gathered some experience; or whether Nova Scotia is to have no influence in conducting the government of the Dominion, to the authority of which by law her people are bound to submit. I hope to get into the county soon, and will then be prepared to answer any question you may ask, or to give any further information that this paper does not supply.

In the mean time, believe me, yours truly,

JOSEPH HOWE.

Proposed Reception of Mr. Johnson in Nashville.

From the Nashville (Tenn.) Press & Times, Feb. 12.

A meeting of German citizens was held last night, at which JACOB STEIFEL was President and THEO. TRAUERNICHT Secretary, for the purpose of taking the preliminary steps toward giving A. JOHNSON a reception when, having retired from the arduous duties which devolve upon the President of these United States, he shall make his advent into Nashville in the garb of a private citizen. A committee of five, consisting of Messrs. S. SICKELS, CHARLES SCHLICH, GEORGE PLINKLE, JOHN HESS, and R. D. BLUM, were appointed to inform the Press of the city of this action. The idea is, we believe to tender the Ex-President a banquet in the Court-house, and afterward, or perhaps before, to treat him to the spectacle of a torchlight procession. No doubt the festivities proposed would be highly enjoyed by Mr. JOHNSON.

A Sister's Strange Revenge.

From the Sacramento Union, Feb. 1.

A strange story was in general circulation in the city yesterday, on good authority, which would indicate most outrageous conduct on the part of one of the parties thereto. It runs to this effect: The wife of a citizen quarreled with her sister several months ago, and they have been at variance ever since—SARAH, the sister, who is unmarried, going to work as a domestic in the family of a well-known merchant. On Saturday SARAH received word from her sister that she had heard from a relative, and if she (SARAH) would call she could read the letter. She went to the house, was pleased to find her sister desirous of "making up," and they became quite sociable. A child of the married sister was lying ill at the time, and its mother asked SARAH to take it awhile. She did so—fondled and kissed it. The mother then informed her, in a manner indicating great gratification, that the child had the small pox! Convinced that she was the victim of a diabolical trick, SARAH left the house, went to that of her employer and informed the lady of the house of the circumstance, refusing to go in, for fear she might communicate the disease to the family; then went to the office of a physician, got thoroughly vaccinated, hired a room, and is awaiting the result of her sister's treachery.

The Lunatic Asylum Homicide—Action of the Coroner.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner ROLLINS, at the Lunatic Asylum on Blackwell's Island, over the remains of MARGARET MCLAUGHLIN, the woman who was murdered on Friday night by another lunatic named CATHARINE SHAY. The Coroner received notice on Saturday morning of the death of the woman, but as there was no mention of violence the case was deemed an ordinary one, and so was allowed to stand over in order to allow the Coroner to attend to other and pressing cases in the City. The following testimony was elicited before the jury:

Eliza Dunnigan testified: I am a nurse employed in the "Lodge" of the Lunatic Asylum; I have been here nearly a month; deceased was an inmate and so was Catharine Shay; on Thursday night they were put in a cell together as usual; nothing unusual was heard during the night; about half-past five o'clock on Friday morning I went to the cell, and when I opened the door Catharine came out and said, "Ive done it;" I asked her what she had done; at the same time I saw deceased lying on the floor; I examined her and saw blood upon her; I asked Catharine if she had struck deceased; she said she did, and done it because deceased would not do what she wanted her to do; I immediately got deceased out of the cell; washed the blood off and sent for the doctor; deceased was insensible, and only lived four or five hours after being discovered; the only instrument in the cell with which a deed of this nature could possibly have been committed was a "kit," which is of wood, and used by the patients during the night; Catharine was excited about four weeks ago, but since then she has been very quiet, and I never saw her make any demonstrations against any of the patients.

James W. Smyth testified: I am warden of the Lunatic Asylum; I knew deceased and Catharine Shay; deceased has been an inmate since Dec. 14, 1868; Catharine Shay has been here since Jan. 9, 1868; neither of the patients have been considered violently dangerous, though they were consigned to the "Lodge"; I have heard of the violence inflicted on deceased on Friday morning, and made every inquiry as to how the violence was committed; I could ascertain nothing different from the circumstances narrated by the nurse; the instrument used by Catharine was a "kit," which is placed in the cells overnight for the patients' use; the watchman on duty in the "Lodge" did not hear any unusual noises; the "kit" is a wooden vessel holding a gallon, is eight inches high and bound with iron hoops; Catharine was a quiet and docile patient; had any unusual symptoms been noticed she would have been placed in a separate cell; deceased was a domestic and committed by Justice Dodge; an occurrence of this kind has never before happened in this department.

Dr. John Beach made a *post-mortem* examination of the remains, and testified that he found a large bruise on each cheek bone; the head was completely scalped and the brain was compressed; the skull was fractured at the base; death was the result of these injuries.

The jury rendered a verdict "that MARGARET MCLAUGHLIN, the deceased, came to her death at the hands of CATHARINE SHAY in the "Lodge" of the Lunatic Asylum, on the night of the 12th of February, 1869." Deceased was a native of Ireland, aged 25 years.

OUR MARKETS.

Report of Gen. Viele on their Condition—Suggestions for Improvement.

Gen. EGBERT L. VIELE, at the request of the Joint Committee of the Common Council on Markets, has prepared an elaborate report on the present condition of the public market-property, with suggestions for its improvement.

After describing the present condition of the various market-houses as bad in the extreme—Tompkins Market alone excepted—Gen. VIELE gives the following statistics:

TOTAL AREA OCCUPIED BY THE PUBLIC MARKETS.

	Sq. ft. in.		Sq. ft. in.
West Washington Market	619,782. 0	Gouverneur Slip Market	2,800. 0
Market Square	44,699. 9	Franklin Market	8,360. 0
Jefferson Market	25,222.75	Catharine Market	12,560. 0
Essex Market	29,312. 5	Fulton Market	33,410. 0
Tompkins Market	18,157. 0	Washington Market	43,750. 0
Clinton Market	23,949.33	Union Market	6,724.19
Centre Market	23,770.95		
Total			892,502.62

Valued at between four and five millions of dollars.

A large private market, called the "Central," has lately been erected on the corner of Broadway and Seventh-avenue, and in addition to this there are, in different parts of the City, about 300 private markets, generally occupying the lower portions of buildings, sometimes taking in two or three. They are distributed as follows: Avenue A, 16; Avenue B, 10; Avenue C, 10; First-avenue, 38; Second-avenue, 41; Third-avenue, 40; Fourth-avenue, 9; Sixth-avenue, 35; Lexington-avenue, 1; Eighth-avenue, 28; Ninth-avenue, 24; Tenth-avenue, 18; Eleventh-avenue, 11. Total, 276.

The remainder are distributed in other localities.

These stands pay an average rent of $1,000 a year, or a total of $300,000; and transact an average business of $15,000 a year, or a total of $4,500,000. They are governed by no special regulations, nor are they, so far as I am aware, liable to any special inspection. There can be no selection by the purchaser beyond the limited supply on hand, and no opportunity for comparing the prices charged with the regular market prices. All of these minor market stands are the result of deficient arrangements of a public character, and the consequences are very serious in an economic point of view, since prices are entirely arbitrary, not being submitted to competition, or the laws of trade governing demand and supply, which are the natural result of an aggregation of dealers. It is urged by some, that markets should follow all other branches of trade, and be left entirely to the action or non-action of private individuals; yet, the laws of public health and public safety, as well as a just consideration for the good of the many as shown by all experience, are opposed to this view of the case. The following is an actual count of the vehicles receiving and delivering market produce in the streets adjacent to Washington Market in one morning during market hours:

Cortlandt-street, from Greenwich to West	25
West-street, from Cortlandt to Warren	309
Warren-street, from West-street to Broadway	249
Reade-street, from West-street to Broadway	162
Duane-street, from West-street to Broadway	73
Murray-street, from West-street to Broadway	203
Barclay-street, from West-street to Broadway	247
Washington-street, from Cortlandt to Duane	408
Vesey-street	107
Greenwich-street, from Cortlandt to Warren	375
Broadway, from Maiden-lane to *Herald* office	30
Fulton-street	195
Total	2,383

About one-third of these were producers' wagons, and two-thirds were those of City dealers. The total number afford an illustration of the condition of the streets during market hours.

WHAT IS REQUIRED.

Gen. VIELE'S report concludes as follows:

I assume that the question of markets resolves itself into the fulfillment of the following conditions, viz.:

To furnish the people at large, at convenient localities, with an ample supply of the best quality of food at the lowest possible rate. Now, to attain these ends, we must have reference both to the producer and consumer. The source of the supply must be considered, and the facility of transportation in connection with the area of demand. All of the supplies necessarily come from points distant from the City, and most of them come by water; therefore, the principal market for accumulation must, for convenience of transportation, be near the water. As Washington Market is contiguous to the principal ferries, and as a great many market-wagons cross these ferries, it is supposed that the location of that market should not be changed. Yet there are a great many reasons why a change should be made, all of which are consistent with the essential conditions above referred to. This market was established at a period when what is now known as "up town" did not exist even in the imagination of the most sanguine. We find it now located not only far below the centre of population, but in the midst of a commerce which is absolutely stifled by its presence, as surely as the anaconda stifles the victim which it embraces in its folds. It has outgrown and overrun its limits without adding in the least to its accommodations. Erected upon the narrow streets of the olden town, upon made ground continually saturated with the refluxing tides, no effort of science or skill can ever make it what it ought to be, and even were it in this respect unexceptionable, it must, from the circumstances of the case, become a source of more and more commercial injury, until, like the upas tree, everything shall wither and die in its shade. But the establishment of up-town ferries removes the only argument for its being suffered to remain where it is. The ground occupied is much more valuable than a much larger area in a more convenient locality, both for purchasers and consumers. A new building on the spot, or a remodeling of the old one, would interfere materially with the daily business, no matter how skillfully constructed. The up-town streets and avenues being wider and more direct, the facilities of access would be essentially improved. Again, the subject of the overcrowded streets in the lower part of the City, which has for a number of years been a matter of deep concern to the whole commercial interest, would, in the removal of Washington Market, cease to be a troublesome problem to discuss, since the one great cause of the overcrowding thoroughfares would no longer exist, and only such traffic as is incident to ordinary commercial intercourse would require the use of the streets. The location of a ferry at the foot of Twenty-third-st., connecting that point directly with Jersey City, and the fact that there is a large area of unoccupied and available ground at that place, indicates it as a suitable spot to which the great and increasing traffic of Washington Market should be removed. A street railway from this point to Thirty-fourth-street and East River, would, by intersecting all the lateral lines, afford direct and ready access from all parts of the City to the new market. All the other markets are dwarfed into insignificance when compared with the business of this one. In fact, this has become, from the force of circumstances, the great market of accumulation, or the wholesale market, while all the others are markets of distribution, or retail markets. There should of necessity be two wholesale markets, on either side; one, say at Thirty-fourth-street, while a large retail market can form the lower story of the building proposed to be erected on Reservoir-square, for drill-rooms. This is a peculiarly central location, and has a sufficient area to answer the demands for space, for many years. In truth, it is useless to attempt any half-way measures in a matter of so much importance as this. It is not alone the necessities of the hour that should be provided for, but the wants of the great mass of human beings who, during the next century, are to become the denizens of the metropolis. The tendency of population is toward the large centres of commerce and trade, while the natural increase is in itself very rapid, and whatever action is now taken should be on a scale commensurate with the future greatness of the City. Any other course would be a waste of means for an unaccomplished end. In brief, I will state, as the result of my investigation, that the entire market arrangements throughout the City are inferior, insufficient, and unworthy of the name; and as a remedy I would recommend:

First—That Washington Market be removed as speedily as possible to the foot of Twenty-third-street, North River. The design for a new building, to be located on this spot, accompanies this report. It covers two blocks, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fifth streets, and Eleventh-avenue and the river. The area is equal to about eighty City lots, in addition to which there are proposed five piers and slips for receiving produce from vessels, each fifty feet by three hundred. The piers and the entire body of the market, with the included streets, to be covered with light arched truss roofs, the whole to form a market-house which, for convenience and the harmony of its design, will not be excelled by any similar structure in the world. The sale of the property which is proposed will be more than sufficient to complete this in every respect, while the revenues, at the lowest calculation, will exceed more than a quarter of a million per annum.

Second—That Fulton Market be remodeled, the exterior walls alone remaining, and the whole be covered with an arched truss roof, lighted and ventilated from above. This space will contain two hundred and fifty stalls. The fishmarket in front to be enlarged, and made a permanent instead of a temporary structure. A design for this improvement also accompanies this report.

Third—That Franklin Market be sold, as being no longer required.

Fourth—That Gouverneur Market, including the space in front, and a considrrable area on each side of it, now waste ground, be sold for the same reason.

Fifth—That Clinton Market have an entire new building, the line of Canal-street being changed so that the market may have one parallelogram, instead of two triangular pieces. This would give a roomy, and very necessary market edifice, at a proper point.

Sixth—That Jefferson Market be rebuilt. If properly arranged it ought to contain four hundred stalls.

Seventh—That a new market be erected over the whole of Reservoir-square, the upper portion to be used for drillrooms.

Eighth—That a new wholesale market be built near Thirty-fourth-street, on the East River, for the Long Island produce.

Ninth—That all the markets be used exclusively for meats and produce.

Tenth—That all stalls shall be of a uniform size and style throughout all the markets, and be rented at a uniform price; the location of any tenant to be decided by lot. Under such a system the revenue must be very large, and insure a surplus over all expenses and interest. These changes are all-important, and when effected will serve the purpose for several years to come. Not many, however. Greater facilities will in time be demanded. It is impossible to look back upon the rapid growth of this City, the increase of population and wealth, of refined taste and munificent liberality, without conceiving in the near future a splendid city, rivaling in extent and grandeur all that have preceded it in ancient or modern times. The commerce of the world is finding here its centre. The enterprising and active spirits of all nations swell the busy throngs which gather in its crowded marts. The labor and industry of a continent pay tribute at its gates, and a whole people, in all the ramifications of their social, domestic and business relations, contribute in one way and another to its greatness. Who, then, can doubt its future? Already its architecture aspires to rival the best models of the past. Not the Parthenon of Athens, nor the Pantheon of Rome—not the Colosseum, nor St. Peter's, nor St. Paul's—beneath whose shadows have passed the imperial processions of a by-gone civilization, are equal to those splendid conceptions, whose columned porticos, arches and domes will echo the tread of the new civilization that is to culminate upon the spot we now inhabit. Surely, in the light of that day, so rapidly approaching, we who have suffered to exist so long these filthy shambles in our midst, must inevitably appear to have been deficient in those elements of intelligence and refinement which are the characteristics of a truly civilized community.

Our Wharves and Piers—Measures for Improving the New-York Water-Front.

The Citizens' Association has again introduced a bill into the Legislature to establish a Board of Wharves and Piers in the Harbor of New-York. The Bill embraces the following leading features:

First—New-York and Brooklyn are incorporated into one harbor district, and a Board of Wharves and Piers is established therein.

Second—The Board of Wharves and Piers is composed of thirteen members, of which the Mayors of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, respectively, and the Comptroller of the City of New-York, for the time being, are three.

Third—The members of the Board, except the President, who devotes his whole time to the duties of his office, serve without compensation, and the total expenditures of the Board are not to exceed fifty thousand dollars annually.

Fourth—The Board, as regards the wharf property owned by the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, respectively, possess the power of leasing the same at public auction, for a term not exceeding ten years; the lessee to have the privilege of two renewals for the term of ten years each, at a new valuation. The leases, however, are not to extend beyond the year 1900, and at the expiration of the lessee's term, the lessee is to be paid for his improvements on the property.

Fifth—The Board is to possess the power of prescribing the plan and material of the wharves and piers to be erected on City property, and such plan and material is to be specified in the advertisement of the property to be leased.

Sixth—The Board, as regards the existing public wharves and piers, possess the power of directing the same to be repaired, altered, strengthened, maintained, or rebuilt, in such manner and form, and at such time as may seem proper, and of directing and controlling all things thereto appertaining.

Seventh—The Board, as regards the existing private wharves and piers, possess the power of directing the same to be repaired, altered, strengthened, maintained, or rebuilt in such manner and form (except that the erection of superstructures for protection against the weather are left to the election of the owners, but the material of the same is to be prescribed by the Board) and at such time as may seem proper, and of directing all things thereto appertaining.

Eighth—The Board possess the power of removing such of the public wharves and piers as it may deem necessary, provided the same are not under lease to private parties.

Ninth—The Board, as regards new piers, or piers requiring to be rebuilt of same dimensions, belonging to private owners, have the power of prescribing the plans thereof, but the material to be used is left to the election of the owners.

Tenth—The Board possess the power of assigning the location of steamship lines, steamboat lines, ferries, and those kinds of business requiring a special location, and of allowing such interests the exclusive use of such locations.

Eleventh—The Board—in case the private owners or lessee should refuse or neglect to improve the wharf property according to the plan prescribed by the Board, within such reasonable time as should be specified by the Board—are empowered to advertise for proposals, and to allow the party giving adequate security to do the work according to the plan of the Board, agreeing to take the wharfage thereof for the shortest term as a compensation therefor, to enter into and upon such wharf, and to receive and retain the profits of the same for such term.

Twelfth—The Board possess the power of establishing, from time to time, rates of wharfage and dockage to be charged on vessels, merchandise and passengers; except that the said Board are not empowered to alter the present rates of wharfage on canal boats.

Thirteenth—The Board possess the powers of the Harbor Masters, the Pilot Commissioners, the Captain of the Port, and the legislative and executive powers of the local authorities of New-York and Brooklyn, so far as they refer to the control and mangement of the wharves, piers and slips, and the berthing of vessels; and the powers now possessed by such persons, Boards and authorities in relation to the same are abrogated.

Fourteenth—The rights of the canal boats, as given by existing laws, to the exclusive use of the waters adjacent to certain of the wharves of the City of New-York, on the East River, are preserved.

Fifteenth—As regards the public wharf property in either city, the rents and profits of the same are to be paid to said cities respectively.

The following are the gentlemen named in the bill to constitute the Board: John Taylor Johnston, Samuel Sloan, Jeremiah P. Robinson, John S. williams, David Dows, Seymour L. Husted, Francis W. G. Bellows, Cornelius K. Garrison, George M. Clearman, Ambrose Snow.

Reception of Hon. Reuben E. Fenton by the Republican General Committee.

The members of the Republican General Committee assembled yesterday afternoon about 2 o'clock at their headquarters, on the corner of Broadway and Twenty-second-street, for the purpose of welcoming Hon. REUBEN E. FENTON to this City. The delegates from the twenty-one Assembly Districts represented formed a column and marched to the Fifth-avenue Hotel, where they were introduced to the distinguished Senator elect, who gave them a cordial greeting. After the ceremony of introduction had been performed by Hon. JOHN V. GRIDLEY, Chairman of the Committee, Hon. FREEMAN J. FITHIAN, Judge of the Superior Court, addressed Mr. FENTON as follows:

GOV. FENTON: In adding, at the request of the General Committee, a few words to what has been so fitly and appropriately said by their presiding officer, I can truthfully say that in the discharge of the high and responsible public duties which have been imposed upon you by your countrymen, you have at no time failed to meet the just expectations of the Republicans of the State of New-York. Accordingly this General Committee, representing as it does fifty thousand Republican voters of the City of New-York, deem this a fit and appropriate occasion to renew to you assurances of their cordial approval and support. We have not been inattentive observers of your official conduct. We have noted with much satisfaction your inflexible adherence to Republican principles; and your unswerving and devoted loyalty to that great party—one of whose representatives you are—and to which, we believe, under Providence, this country owes its preservation, and its present and future power and greatness. In common with our fellow-citizens, we have observed your devotion to all duties, public and private, and your earnest efforts to protect and advance the best interests of all the people of this commonwealth. With regret, we have seen you assailed and vilified by selfish and personal interests, for no other reason, as we believe, than that you could not be in any manner used for the furtherance of the selfish and corrupt schemes of unprincipled and designing persons. And it is with great satisfaction that we have witnessed your complete and ample vindication, at the hands of the people and their representatives, whenever and wherever they have had an opportunity to speak upon the subject. In your transfer from the high office of Chief Magistrate of this State, to a wider sphere of usefulness in the Upper House of the National Legislature, we feel assured that the same qualities which won your administration success and approval at Albany, cannot fail to be in like manner appreciated and rewarded at Washington; and that, in your hands, the honor and interests of this great State will have as faithful and efficient guardianship as they have ever received from your distinguished predecessors. Our best wishes for your happiness and success go and abide with you, in the discharge of the duties of your high office.

Mr. FENTON replied as follows:

GENTLEMEN: I thank you for these kind words and for the compliment of this call upon me. I am fortunate in having had your friendship and support, and I am grateful for this renewed expression of your confidence.

The Committee then retired, leaving Mr. FENTON to converse with a few friends.

Board of Aldermen.

The Board met yesterday at 2 o'clock, the President, THOMAS COMAN, Esq., in the chair.

A resolution was presented and laid over, to pave Waverley-place with the Stafford pavement. A resolution was laid over to pave with Belgian pavement Forty-second-street, from Second-avenue to East River. Several resolutions adopted by the Board of Assistant Aldermen were sent in to this Board for concurrence, and were laid over. After transacting some business of a merely routine character only, the Board adjourned.

Board of Assistant Aldermen.

This Board also convened at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the President, JAMES MONAGHAN, Esq., in the chair.

A resolution was adopted directing the Comptroller to draw his warrant in favor of St. Luke's Hospital for the sum of $842 51, to pay assessments.

A resolution was adopted to pay the keepers of public parks $100 per month for their services, instead of $3 *per diem* as heretofore.

A resolution was adopted to pay EDWARD VAN RANST $— for coaches furnished the various Committees of the Common Council for the year 1868. A resolution was adopted designating one of the penny papers as a Corporation paper. A resolution was offered authorizing the Clerk of this Board to appoint a "Clerk to the City Librarian;" also to appoint an "Index Clerk." Which were lost.

Mr. PINCKNEY strongly opposed the adoption of these resolutions, and said that aside from the question of multiplying the already large number of City employes, it was contrary to law. In reference to the assistant clerk to the City Librarian, he said that that gentleman already had plenty of assistance and he saw no present need of additional help. As for the "Index Clerk" to the Board, there were already a clerk to the Board, a deputy, first and second assistant clerks, an "Engrossing Clerk," an official reporter and two messengers, and he thought that with this force of assistants the clerk might manage to accomplish the business of the Board.

After some further debate of an uninteresting character, the papers were disposed of as above set forth.

The Board then adjourned.

Board of Health.

A meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Health was held yesterday afternoon, President G. B. LINCOLN in the chair.

The Sanitary Committee, to whom was referred, recently, a complaint against an offensive milldam at Northfield, S. I., reported that after careful consideration of the testimony in the case they deemed the dam to be a nuisance. It should be removed, they added, but the authority having been given to a Commission to perform the work by a special act of the Legislature, the whole subject should be referred to that Commission, with the recommendation of the Board that the work be immediately executed.

The report was adopted.

The Engineer of the Board was directed to examine all the slaughter-houses on the island, and to report their systems of drainage.

The hearing in the matter of a complaint against a large slaughter-house on Murray Hill was further deferred two weeks.

The Attorney was directed to commence suits against the owners of 250 tenement-houses, in each of which three or more deaths have occurred during the past year.

Several permits were granted to establish slaughter-houses, above Fortieth-street, in close proximity to either river.

Complaint was presented by the Sanitary Superintendent against a large and offensive pond on the line of the Harlem Railroad, near One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, and the Engineer was instructed to make an examination, and to report a means of drainage.

The Sanitary Superintendent was directed to report the condition of fat-boiling establishments in the City.

The Attorney reported the progress of the pending investigation of the alleged nuisance at the Metropolitan Gas Company's Works, giving the testimony of Profs. CHANDLER and SILLIMAN, as reported exclusively in Sunday's TIMES. The hearing, he said, would probably be concluded on Saturday next, and be presented to the Board at the next meeting.

A desultory discussion followed the reading of the report, in which Commissioners STONE and Brennan and Dr. HARRIS took part.

Commissioner STONE believed in being radical in this matter. Neither the iron nor the dry-lime process of purifying gas were free from injurious effects upon the dwellers in the vicinity of the works. Both were deadly, and neither should be tolerated in the City. The gas-houses, he insisted, should be removed outside the limits of the island.

Dr. HARRIS said that neither of the processes of purification named were complete. Both, he thought, should be used—the iron first, and the lime afterward.

The Board then adjourned until Monday next.

Two Deaths Through Violence.

At 1 o'clock on Wednesday morning last, JOHN PATTEN, MICHAEL MCGUIRE and THOMAS DUNN became involved in an altercation on the corner of First-avenue and Twelfth-street, over some trifling matter. The disputants came to blows, and during the fight which ensued, MICHAEL MCGUIRE drew a knife and stabbed DUNN in the left side, causing a severe and dangerous wound. Both MCGUIRE and PATTEN were arrested by the Seventeenth Ward Police, and on being arraigned before Justice MANSFIELD, at Essex Market, they were remanded to await the result of the injuries sustained by DUNN. The wounded man was taken to Bellevue Hospital, and remained there until yesterday morning, when death ensued. Coroner KEENAN has assumed jurisdiction in the case, and will hold an inquest to-day. The deceased was a native of Ireland and aged 22 years.

On the 23d of December last one JAMES CLARK quarreled with ANNE MULLIGAN, aged 22 and a native of New-York, in a tenement-house situated in the Seventeenth Ward. CLARK became so enraged at ANNE that he dealt her a terrible blow on the head with a pitcher, thereby fracturing her skull and smashing the pitcher. The injured woman was removed to Bellevue Hospital where she died yesterday morning from the injuries so received. At the time of the affray CLARK made his escape, and has not yet been arrested. An inquest will be held to-day by Coroner KEENAN.

St. Valentine and the Post Office.

The rush of valentines upon the Post Office commenced on Saturday morning, and was continued with fury all day yesterday. It has been a "red-hot time" for the City Department, according to the mild expression of one of the clerks. At the General Office about 2,000 large-sized valentines have been received thus far, and as many more, probably, in ordinary envelopes. Including the number received at the sixteen branch offices, the total for the two days is estimated at 15,000. The clerks and carriers swear at the nuisance and the extra work, while Uncle Sam smiles upon the time-honored custom as a reliable source of revenue. Among the happy recipients of a valentine this year are:

"Red-Headed Mary, No. —— Chatham-street, in the cellar."

"Sweet Sally, of the Fourth Ward."

"Rose-Scented Polly Ann, of Water-street," &c.

Those who have been disappointed thus far may keep their hopes up, as the valentine mail will not be exhausted for a week to come.

Steam Between Liverpool and Copenhagen.

We learn that the American line of steamers to Europe will resume operations for the season on March 13, when RUGER BROTHERS will dispatch the steamer *Ariel* from this port for Bremen and Copenhagen *via* Southampton. Some time since the North German Lloyd adopted a measure which peremptorily suppressed all competition in the matter of bringing passengers to the United States by steamer from Bremen. The effect of this monopolizing policy necessarily is to impair the prestige of Bremen as a starting point for German emigrants—a prestige originally won in considerable degree, by reason of the facilities afforded by the American line for travel at reduced rates. The projected line to Copenhagen appears to be one result of the policy, and we are informed that the agents of the American line have closed contracts for transportation to the United States of several thousand Scandinavian and North German emigrants during the coming season from the ports of Copenhagen, Gottenburg, and Hamburg.

Free School for Women in Telegraphy.

The free school of telegraphy for women was opened yesterday, at the Cooper Institute. The Trustees of the Cooper Union had made arrangements with the Western Union Telegraph Company to supply the necessary apparatus and instruction, and Miss LYDIA H. SNOW, connected with that Company, is employed as preceptress. The term commencing yesterday ends July 1 next, and within this period the pupils are to be fully prepared to take positions in the Union Telegraph Company, which are waiting for them. There are twelve young ladies in the class.

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Oyer and Terminer.

No Circuit calendar.

Part II—Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1194—Causler vs. Stauffer.	1218—Menck vs. Reynolds impl'd, &c.
1196—Currie vs. Vanderbilt, Jr.	1220—Connell vs. Williams et al.
1198—Uhl vs. Milnaldi.	1224—Homans, Jr., vs. Amerman.
1202—Reynolds et al. vs. Kelly, Sheriff.	1226—Burr vs. Bodenheim et al.
1204—Wilson et al. vs. Blagge et al.	1230—Singer vs. Howe et al.
1206—Brown vs. Kelly, Sheriff.	1232—Patterson vs. Orange and Alexandria R. R. Co.
1208—Salisbury vs. Dodd, Treasurer, &c.	1234—Mills et al. vs. Orne.
1210—Sharkly vs. Kelly, Sheriff.	1236—Singer M'f'g. Co. vs. Huestis et al.
1212—Brown vs. Kelly, Sheriff.	1238—McIntyre vs. Johnston.
1214—James et al. vs. Merwin.	1242—Simonton vs. Bernard.

Part III.—Held by Clerke, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
655—Schultze vs. Cummings.	353—Nevins et al. vs. Marston et al.
557—Reed vs. Cummings.	520—Giessen vs. Kaufman et al.
947—Holdnay vs. Carleton.	536—Tallman vs. Wright et al.
1084—Poillon vs. Shute.	617—Norton vs. Egerton.
1221—Dickerson et al. vs. Nason et al.	613—Ritter vs. Boody.
1071—Stivers vs. Van Auken.	1249—Decker vs. Lon.
968—Sackett et al. vs. Sandborn.	1037—Baker et al. vs. Fritz.
183—Doty vs. Giles.	929—Sellers vs. Peel.
202—Webster vs. Racket et al.	1016—Griffin vs. Hanson.
538—Cochrane, Prest., vs Ferris.	683—Pope vs. Bank of Albion et al.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
129—Close, Assignee, vs. Sherman's Bank et al.	164—De Layer, Assignee, vs. Pike et al.
129½—Hartshonse et al. vs. Root et al.	169—Chapman et al. vs. Seligman et al.
177—Lathrop S. M. Co. vs. Bond & Lathrop Mf'g Co. et al.	174—Kohler vs. Finck.
133—Pistor, surv., vs. Hatfield et al.	175—Lyon vs. De Comeau et al.
146—Morton et al. vs. Taylor et al.	181—Cranston vs. Mason.
153—Close, Assignee, vs. Sherman et al.	184—Voorhis, Adm'r, vs. Sherman et al.
156—Voorhis, Jr., vs. Kiernan et al.	188—Hudson vs. Berrand et al.
157—Lockwood vs. Farman et al.	202—Fielder vs. Young.
161—Loughran vs. Kerr.	135—Dick vs. Glover, Ex'r, et al.
	150—Elmore vs. E. N. Y. & Ja. R. R. Co. et al.
	207—Walker vs. Decker.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 12 M.

Reserved Cases.

Nos.	Nos.
24½—Hamacher vs. Curchman.	58½—Rodman et al. vs. McHenry.
30—Bowie vs. Smythe et al.	61—Clarke vs. Brigham et al.
36—West Shore Hudson R. R. Co. vs. Mayor, &c., of N. Y.	77—Sixth Nat. Bank vs. Jarvis, Jr.
	83—Bunker vs. Cobb.

Call No. 85—Livingston vs. Birdsall et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Monell, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
645—Haywood et al. vs. Wynkoop et al.	529—Harrison et al. vs. Smith.
663—Caffrey vs. Young.	629—Jones vs. Brannigan.
671—Mowgart vs. Webster.	693—Rowertze vs. E. R. Nat'l Bank.
163—McColl et al. vs. Sun Mut. Ins. Co.	467—Baird et al. vs. Satterlee.
1375—Campbell vs. Waterman.	677—Fisher vs. Luling.
675—Bommer et al. vs. Dunbar.	651—Herdtfelder et al. vs. Stichler.
635—Hanna vs. Schaffer.	637—Dohrmann vs. Barker.
211—Bolker et al. vs. Gt. West'n Ins. Co.	689—Dinkelspiel vs. Steinberg.
685—Toner vs. Smith et al.	717—Hague vs. O'Connor.

Part II.—Held by Jones, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
539—Stuyvesant vs. Bateman.	776—Barnum & Van Amburgh Co. vs. Beekman Fire Ins. Co.
570—Friedlander vs. Stroh.	780—Wooley vs. Jacobs et al.
448—Dayton vs. Pacific Fire Insurance Co.	782—Milchner, adm'r, vs. Hudson R. R. Co.
576—Godfrey vs. Thompson.	786—Tuska vs. Schroepel.
669—Van Pelt vs. Otter.	788—Steffer vs. Boleman.
742—McDermott vs. Warden	790—Ross vs. Ackerman.
512—Conlon vs. Watger.	792—Arneux vs. Haight et al.
774—Howell vs. Pope.	

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Adjourned for the Term.

Part II.—Adjourned to Friday, when the short cause calendar will be called.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Calendar called by Alker, J., at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
——Philips vs. Gibson.	1745—Brown vs. Nash.
1869—Oppenheimer vs. Brown.	1746—Wheeler vs. Wing.
1467—Stewart vs. Kitchen.	1747—Smith vs. Chandler.
1620—Dillon vs. Slocovich.	1748—Diets vs. Eachert.
1736—Hardy vs. Morgan.	1749—McCullen vs. Fine.
1680—Kelly vs. Young.	1750—Kaiser vs. Lipman.
1701—Senck vs. Deutsch.	1751—Mooney vs. Murphy.
1738—Caffin vs. Marks.	1752—Waters vs. Myers.
1739—Green vs. Guidet.	1753—Newell vs. Sprague.
1740—Hammet vs. Nicholson.	1754—Clark vs. Smith.
1741—Godfrey vs. Walters.	1755—Burns vs. Bailey.
1742—Hayes vs. Precht.	1756—Garretson vs. Griffen
1743—Frogan vs. Eppelheimer.	1757—Bolger vs. Maguire.
1744—Blum, Jr., vs. Malvel.	1758—Ward vs. Gallan.
	1759—Concklin vs. McLaren.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1—The People vs. Wm. McCutchion; homicide.	4—The People vs. Thomas Grady; robbery.
2—The People vs. Philip Reilly; robbery.	5—The People vs. Thos. F. Donohue; robbery.
3—The People vs. Robert Shearer; burglary.	6—The People vs. Jas. Haley; robbery.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by J. K. Hackett, Recorder—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1—The People vs. Wm. Jones and Francis Bradley; attempt at burglary.	5—The People vs. Catharine Leonard; grand larceny.
2—The People vs. Louis Marshall; grand larceny.	6—The People vs. James McConnell; grand larceny from person.
3—The People vs. Bridget O'Neill and Wm. Towers; grand larceny.	7—The People vs. James Howard; grand larceny.
4—The People vs. Andrew Lynch; larceny from person.	8—The People vs. Chas. E. Smalvas; grand larceny.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—BROOKLYN, FEB. 16.

Nos.	Nos.
234—Sheridan vs. Conly.	245—McEntee vs. New-Jersey Steamboat Company.
235—Conway vs. Brown.	246—Platt vs. Bebee.
236—Guyer vs. Sheehan.	247—Distler vs. Wunder.
237—Platt vs. Weeks.	248—Dunn vs. Dunn.
238—Waack vs. Schuyler.	249—McCoy vs. Moore.
239—Cuthbert vs. Bridge.	32½——
241—Steers vs. Markey.	193—Platt vs. Beach.
242—Walsh vs. Robertson.	216—Platt vs. Redfield.
243—Stone vs. Eddy.	225—Vail vs. Monsell.
244—Fent vs. Worn.	
244½——	

CITY COURT—BROOKLYN—FEB. 16.

Nos.	Nos.
119—Briggs vs. Barwick.	112—Nehring vs. Campbell.
127—Davis vs. Roebuck.	115—Butterworth vs. Bailey.
56—Stehl vs. Mott.	41—Moran vs. Brooklyn City Ice Co.
70—Gardiner vs. Wallace.	51—Edwards vs. Hanrand.
78—Rhodes vs. Syckle.	84—Hardy vs. Keeler.
80—Cassidy vs. Davis.	86—Burgess vs. Schleier.
82—Butterworth vs. Clute.	8—Rafter vs. Eitel.
93—Smith vs. First Nat. Bank of Brooklyn.	
110—Cox vs. MacGregor, Jr.	

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.—FEB. 15.

LIEN ON GOVERNMENT PROPERTY—WAIVER OF EXEMPTION BY THE GOVERNMENT—DECISION IN THE CASE OF THE SIREN.

The steamer *Siren* was captured in the harbor of Charleston, and charged with attempting to violate the blockade of that port. In February, 1865, being placed in charge of a prize crew, she was sent to Boston for adjudication in prize, but running short of coal, she put into New-York, and in the passage of Hell Gate collided with the sloop *Harper*, which was sunk, proving a total loss. She was subsequently condemned as lawful prize. And the owners of the sloop *Harper* and cargo intervened, claiming their right to realize out of the prize fund their damages sustained by reason of the collision. The Court below held that this claim could not be allowed, and dismissed the petition of the intervenors. This Court now hold, Mr. Justice FIELD delivering the opinion, that for damages occasioned by collision of vessels at sea a claim is created against the vessel in fault, which constitutes a lien upon the offending vessel. And it may be enforced in the Admiralty by a proceeding *in rem*, except where the vessel is the property of the United States. In such case the claim exists equally, as if the vessel belonged to a private citizen. But for reasons of public policy cannot be enforced as a lien by direct proceedings against the vessel. It stands in that respect like a claim against the Government, incapable of enforcement without its consent, and unavoidable for any purpose. After a lengthy examination of authorities, it is then held that where property belonging to the Government, upon which liens exist, is sold upon judicial decree and the proceeds are paid into Court, the Court has jurisdiction to direct the liens to be satisfied out of them. The decree of sale could be made only on the application of the Government, and by its appearance in Court it waives exemption and submits to the application of the same principles by which justice is administered between private suitors. The decree is reversed, and the cause remanded with directions to assess and pay the damages out of the proceeds of the vessel before distribution is made to the captors. Mr. Justice NELSON dissented in a lengthy opinion.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

REVENUE CASE—DECISION.

Maxwell vs. *Redfield.*—The Court rendered its decision in this case yesterday morning. A quantity of iron was sold according to law, with other unclaimed property. The parties owning it applied for the proceeds. Objection was then taken by them to the charges upon the sale, which were chiefly disbursements for advertising. It seems that all the property to be sold was advertised in one advertisement, and the plaintiffs were charged *pro rata* according to the amount for which their property was sold. They claim that the charges should have been according to the space occupied by the description of their property. The Court decided that the practice that had been adopted was correct; that it could not be said that any particular space in such a general advertisement belonged to any particular advertiser, since each derived a benefit from the whole advertisement. Also, that the practice, so far as appeared from the evidence, had the sanction of general usage. Judgment for the defendant.

THE DEPUY CASE—PRISONERS SENTENCED.

The United States vs. *Jacob Depuy and Moses Depuy.*—The District-Attorney moved for sentence upon these defendants, who have been convicted of illegally removing distilled spirits. Mr. KNOX stated on behalf of the prisoners their declaration of innocence of the offence of which they were convicted, also his own belief in their innocence. He then read a certificate from two physicians as to the health of Moses Depuy, that he was afflicted with a disease which had rendered him a cripple for life. Mr. KNOX asked that as light a sentence as possible might be imposed upon him.

The Court said the offence was a rare one and that it was the first conviction for that cause that it remembered. The Court approved the verdict of the jury upon the evidence, and sentenced Jacob Depuy on the first count to imprisonment for twelve months and a fine of $300, to stand committed till paid. On the second count to imprisonment for twelve months and a fine of $300, to stand committed till paid. The second sentence to commence at the expiration of the first. Both to be executed at the Penitentiary, on Blackwell's Island.

Upon Moses Depuy, on account of his health, and the fact that he committed the offence with his father, and therefore partially under his control, the Court imposed a lighter sentence. On the first count, to imprisonment for six months; on the second to imprisonment for six months, and a fine of $1. The second sentence to commence at the expiration of the first. Both to be executed at the Penitentiary, on Blackwell's Island.

THE ITALIAN COUNTERFEITING CASE.

Stephan Morabeto, one of the defendants in this case, withdrew his former plea of not guilty, and pleaded guilty.

THE M'HENRY PERJURY.

The United States vs. *John D. McHenry.*—The trial in case was then continued. Mr. McCarthy, of counsel for the defence, moved that the prosecution be compelled to elect as to which count they would proceed upon. He stated that there were two counts in the indictment. That in the first count one distinct offence was charged, and that in the second two offences, distinct from each other, and from that mentioned in the first count, were charged. He moved the Court to compel the prosecution to elect between the counts, and, if they chose, the second to elect between the offences set forth in that count.

Mr. Sedgwick, for the Government, said that the United States Courts were governed not by common law, but by statute, and that when there is a connection between offences, the District-Attorney must unite them in one indictment; that the offences mentioned in this indictment were connected.

Mr. Field in reply stated that the counsel had evaded the point and had paid no regard to the last words of the statute; that if the offences are joined they must be in different counts. But in the last count of this indictment are two offences charged.

The Court said it had no doubt of the right of the prosecution to frame the indictment in its present form, and could not see in what manner it would prejudice the prisoner. Motion denied.

Mr. Field said that he did not regard the motion as addressed to the discretion of the Court, but as a matter of right to the prisoner. The Court did not take that view of it.

The first witness called by the prosecution was Commissioner Gutman, who testified that in August last, Mr. Binckley, then Special Agent of the Revenue Department, called at his office, told him that he had charges to make against several officials connected with the department, and wished him to call at his room in the Astor House; that he did so, and met there the prisoner, McHenry, who swore to certain affidavits, upon which he was asked to issue a warrant for the arrest of several parties named; that at first he refused, on the ground that he did not know McHenry, and wished an affidavit from some official before taking any action. That Mr. Binckley then made an affidavit, whereupon he issued a warrant. That the parties charged were Thomas Smith, one Murray, Thomas Harlem, E. A. Rollins, and another whose name the witness did not recollect. That the charge against them was conspiring to defraud the revenue, levy blackmail and to procure themselves to be bribed. That Smith and Murray were arrested under the warrant and subsequently examined as to the accusation and discharged. The affidavits made by McHenry and Binckley, and the warrant were offered in evidence, the affidavits being read to the jury. When the examination of this witness was concluded the Court adjourned. The case will be continued to-morrow.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

SEAMEN'S WAGES—DESERTION.

William Howe and David Edwards vs. *The Brig Alexander Nichols.*—This was an action for seamen's wages. The libelants shipped in the vessel for a voyage to Messina, and back to New York. Howe alleged that in Messina the master of the vessel put him in prison and kept him there till after the vessel sailed, carrying off his clothes, and he claimed to recover wages for all the time till the return of the vessel to New-York, and for the value of his clothes. Edwards claimed a balance of $22 to be due him for his wages, he having performed the whole voyage.

The claimants on the other hand claimed that Howe was drunk and disorderly in Messina, and was put in prison for refusal to obey orders on a Sunday afternoon; that on Tuesday morning he was discharged, but instead of going back to the ship he went and

shipped on another vessel. Howe did not deny this but alleged that on his discharge from prison he went with the shipping master to his house and was there kept a prisoner till the next day, when he was taken and shipped. It appeared that the vessel on which he shipped actually sailed before the *Alexander Nichols*.

As to Edwards' claim, it was proved that he was paid off and settled with, and gave a release in full for his wages.

BLATCHFORD, J.—There can be no doubt on the proofs that Howe wilfully and intentionally deserted the vessel at Messina, and thereby forfeited his wages. The case does not stand upon an absence without leave entered in the log book, which is made a statutory desertion; (Corning *vs.* The *Merrimac*, in this Court, October, 1867;) nor is a case made out which can charge the vessel with Howe's clothes. As to Edwards, I think, on the proofs, that all that was due to him was paid to him. Libel dismissed with costs.

For libellants, A. Nash; for claimants, Benedict & Benedict.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner White.

THE VALK CASE.

The United States vs. *James and Abraham Valk.*—In this case, in which the defendants are charged with taking the benefit of the Bankruptcy act for the purpose of defrauding their creditors, additional testimony was taken to the effect that defendants made several large purchases of goods, on short credits, of various parties, just before filing their petition in bankruptcy, and that these parties were subsequently unable to either obtain back their goods or their value. A further adjournment was then had.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

THE ALLEGED REVENUE BLACKMAILING CASE.

United States vs. *Z. F. Tucker.*—The examination in this case was continued yesterday. As previously reported, the defendant, who is an Internal Revenue Inspector, is charged with having, at various times during last month, illegally demanded and received from Thomas F. Ray, proprietor of a distillery at the corner of Thirty-third-street and Tenth-avenue, sums of money, amounting in the aggregate to $700, on promises by defendant that he would not report certain alleged fraudulent transactions in Ray's distillery. The testimony of Ray and of Moritz Weinfeld, Ray's foreman, was taken, and it was to the effect that the money in question was paid at the times and under the circumstances alleged, but the testimony was qualified to show that the payments were made for the purpose of obtaining direct evidence against the defendant of his guilt, and not from fear of any revelations he could or would make.

An adjournment was then had until to-morrow morning.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 15.

Before Judge Cardozo.

VOTING BY PROXY—MOTION TO SET ASIDE AN ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.

In the matter of the Petition of John R. Cecil, George Merritt and Jonathan Thorne, to set aside an election of Directors of the Metropolitan Gas-light Company.—This case came up before the Court to-day on an order to show cause why the election of Eugene S. Ballin, Henry Parish and William J. Syms, as three of twelve directors of the Metropolitan Gas-light Company should not be set aside. The election was held on the 11th of January last. There were two tickets. The first was headed by Oscar Zollikoffer, the second by H. R. Arkenburgh. On the first ticket Arkenburgh was last, on the second Zollikoffer was last. Nine of the names out of twelve were the same on each; but on the Zollikoffer ticket were the names of the petitioners, Cecil, Merritt, and Thorne; and in their places on the other were Ballin, Parish, and Syms, who, it appears, were elected. Mr. Zollikoffer, it seems, had proxies representing 10,362 shares of the Company. There were three inspectors of the election, two of whom, Messrs. John J. Serrell and Samuel R. Syms, refused to allow Mr. Zollikoffer to vote on any of his proxies, and rejected the votes offered by him to the extent of 10,362. Three reasons are assigned by the inspectors for their action, which are as follows: "First, That no affidavit had been made by the party who executed the proxy, to the effect that the shares on which said proxy was given had not been hypothecated by him, and such party was not present to take an oath to the same effect, and in cases where the subscribing witness was present to prove the execution of the proxy, they rejected the same for want of such affidavit. Second, That in some cases the subscribing witness to said proxies was not present at the election, to prove the execution of the proxies; and third, That some of the proxies were more than a year old, and that although they authorized the proxy to vote at 'any election of directors,' they were not admissible, because there was no proof that they had not been used on previous occasions, and that they were inadmissible if they had been used before."

The petition sets forth that the last-mentioned objection applied to proxies on 3,383 shares of the stock of the Company, and the first objection to the number of 10,362. The inspectors, after the election, reported about 1,226 votes for the first ticket, and 1,635 for the second. The nine undisputed Directors received about 2,850 votes. The counsel for the petitioners claimed that the inspectors were all wrong in their ruling; that they could not go behind the face of the proxies; that they were genuine and regular, and no extraneous matter could be inquired into, at the time of the election.

After a brief argument, the Court took the papers and reserved the decision.

For the petitioners, Messrs. Burrill, Davison & Burrill; for the Company, Ex-Judge Van Vorst; for the respondents, Wm. Henry Arnoux.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 15.

Before Judge Friedman.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA STORE.

Henry E. Amoore and P. Howard Amoore vs. *Edward T. Christianson.*—This was an application on behalf of plaintiffs to make permanent a temporary injunction restraining defendant from collecting certain notes and other securities, one of which had become due. These notes and securities were given by plaintiffs to defendant as part of the purchase money of the good will, fixtures and name of the "Great American and China Tea Company," at No. 39 Vesey-street, in this City. Subsequent to such purchase, and the transfer of the notes and securities in question, one Gilmore, the proprietor of the store adjoining, known as the "Great American Tea Store," applied for and obtained an injunction restraining the plaintiff in this proceeding from using the name and sign, which they claimed as a part of the purchase from defendant, and especially enjoining them from the use of the word "Great." On the ground, therefore, that there was a failure of consideration for the notes now sought to be collected by defendant, a motion was made to continue the injunction restraining him from such collection. The cause was elaborately argued, and voluminous affidavits submitted on both sides, and, after consideration of the case, Judge FRIEDMAN to-day rendered a decision denying the motion, and dissolving the temporary injunction, with $10 costs of motion.

Albert Roberts and —— Bushrel for plaintiff; Robert D. Holmes, J. McKeag and Charles K. Taylor for defendant.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 13.

By Judge Cardozo.

Henry W. Spalding *vs.* Helen Spalding; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Eliza A. Courtney *vs.* Thomas Courtney; report of referee confirmed and judgment granted from bed and board.

Graham *vs.* Pohle; order granted.

The Same *vs.* Muller; order granted.

Calkin, &c., *vs.* Atkinson et al.; motion granted.

Osgood, Receiver, &c., *vs.* Toplitz; case and amendments settled.

Graham *vs.* Dantz; motion granted.

R. P. Noah *vs.* The Manhattan Oil Company; injunction continued, &c.

Vincent *vs.* Livingston et al.; motion denied; $7 costs to abide the event.

Maloney *vs.* Fowler; motion for a discovery granted.

Isabella Van Brunt *vs.* George F. Van Brunt; report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 15.

By Judge Friedman.

John B. James *vs.* J. H. Henry; motion granted without costs.

Samuel B. Parsons et al. *vs.* Christopher Karl; motion denied with $10 costs.

Milton B. Duffield *vs.* Robert A. Sinclair; motion granted.

Richard Ralph *vs.* George W. Welch et al.; motion granted.

Morris Steiner *vs.* David B. Richards et al.; motion granted.

William Starritt *vs.* Fay H. Purdy; motion granted.

William N. McIntyre *vs.* Asa Holt, Jr.; extra allowance of $250 granted.

Ezra B. Weston *vs.* William F. Morgan et al.; motion granted.

Benjamin M. Stillwell *vs.* Jasper W. Gilbert; motion granted and reference ordered.

Emma H. Baker *vs.* Joseph B. Nones; motion denied with $10 costs.

Elizabeth Sevalier *vs.* George W. Sevalier; interrogations must be filed and that it be referred to William H. Leonard, &c.

Wm. J. Van Zant *vs.* Charles J. Phillips; motion denied.

William P. Stewart et. al. *vs.* Thomas J. Powers; motion of substitution granted.

Kate Bumstead *vs.* Lucinda Weed et al.; order settled and filed in Clerk's office.

Asa Hall *vs.* James L. Paine; motion denied.

Albert Comstock et al. *vs.* John F. Betz et al.; motion granted and cause referred.

Norman B. Hatfield *vs.* Frederick W. Victor et al.; motion denied with $10 costs.

Henry E. Amoore et al. *vs.* E. T. Christianson; motion for injunction denied, and preliminary injunction dissolved with $10 costs.

William R. Preston et al. *vs.* Thomas C. Summers; judgment for plaintiff for $3,086 87, with costs.

In the matter &c. of Julius J. Bennett *vs.* Albert F. Merrill; motion granted.

John Hughes *vs.* The Home Insurance Company; motion granted.

John Hughes *vs.* The Mercantile Insurance Company; motion granted.

Robert Young *vs.* Robert C. White; motion granted.

By Judge McCunn.

Elsie Du Solle *vs.* John S. Du Solle; judgment of divorce granted.

By Judge Jones.

The Florence Sewing Machine Company *vs.* William R. Warford et al.; case settled and filed in Clerk's office.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 15.

By Judge Barrett.

National Park Bank *vs.* Fourth National Bank; extra allowance of five per cent. granted.

Renrode *vs.* Hill; see opinion.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—FEB. 15.

Before Judge Barrett and a Jury.

INSOLVENT'S DISCHARGE AS A RELEASE FROM A FRAUDULENT DEBT.

Frederick K. Miller et al. vs. *John H. Anderson and Jesse H. Robinson.*—The plaintiffs are residents of Perrysburg, in the State of Ohio, and sold to defendants land to the amount of $2,000, on a credit of fifteen days. Defendants never paid for the land, and subsequently obtained a discharge in bankruptcy, which they set up as a release from payment of the debt. Plaintiffs charge insolvency of defendants at the time of, and fraudulent misrepresentations in contracting the debt, and thereby seek to take it out of the operation of the insolvents' discharge.

The failure of the defendants almost immediately after the purchase was proven on behalf of plaintiffs. On the part of defendant Robinson, it was shown that the entire purchase was about $3,500, on which a cash payment was made of $1,500; that about the same time he, Robinson, borrowed in the neighborhood of $5,000 from his own relatives, and put it at the risk of the business, and that the failure was the result of fraudulent acts on the part of his partner, Anderson, by which he, Robinson, was a loser equally with others. It appeared also in testimony that when defendant learned that his firm had failed, he left word for defendants to ship no more goods, and telegraphed to other creditors to the same effect.

Judge BARRETT stated that all that was in the case to be submitted to the jury was the question whether the allegation in the complaint "that at the time Robinson purchased the goods, he had then existing a preconceived determination not to pay for them," and then in a very lucid charge went on to recall to the mind of the jury the circumstances adduced by the respective parties; on the part of plaintiffs to sustain the allegation, and on the part of defendants to disprove it. After a short absence the jury returned with a verdict in favor of plaintiffs. Their decision was received with evident surprise, both by the Court and those who listened to the testimony in the case.

A. G. Rice for plaintiffs; Luther R. Marsh for defendants.

NOTICE TO THE BAR.

The Common Pleas—General Term—has adjourned over to the first Monday in March for the rendering of decisions.

Common Pleas—Part 1—Judge DALY—has adjourned for the term.

Common Pleas—Part 2—Judge BARRETT—has adjourned until Friday, when the short calendar will be called.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, four trials were held, resulting in convictions. Two sentences were pronounced and three prisoners were discharged. A number of pleas were heard and days of trial appointed. Attempts were made in two cases to have postponements, but the Assistant District-Attorney, with the concurrence of the Recorder, vigorously insisted on the rule of the Court.

BURGLARY TRIAL.

Francis Conklin, jointly indicted with Francis Disbrow for burglary, pleaded not guilty, and received a trial. Chas. B. Odell, the proprietor of an oyster saloon at No. 101 West Fourteenth-street, said that on the morning of Dec. 21 he ascertained that his place had been broken open the night before. He said he missed about $2 from the drawer of his counter.

Officer Manning testified to seeing Disbrow in the jewelry store next door to the oyster saloon, and afterward finding the prisoner with him (Disbrow) in Sixth-avenue.

Officer Cunningham stated that he saw the prisoner and Disbrow in Sixth-avenue on the night of the burglary, and assisted in arresting them.

William Pinsent, confectioner at No. 217 Sixth-avenue, said he found the doors of his premises unclosed on the morning after the burglary, and found some jewelry in the hall next his store.

The counsel for the defence introduced evidence of good character.

After retiring for consultation the jury returned a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation to mercy.

The counsel for the prisoner moved for a new trial. The motion will be decided this morning.

ATTEMPTED SHOOTING.

Charles Newman, a coarse-looking sailor, received a trial for felonious assault and battery. He was accused of attempting to shoot Capt. John M. Ferrier, at the Captain's office, on the 15th of December, 1868. Capt. Ferrier and Capt. Cobb testified that the prisoner entered Capt. Ferrier's office, at No. 12 Old-slip, being the agency of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, and asked for readmission to the "Harbor," he having been expelled therefrom. On his request being denied, he drew a pistol, and was only prevented by force from discharging it. An officer was called and the prisoner arrested. Mr. Nash, the counsel for the prisoner, claimed that the indictment was not properly drawn, and the jury could not return a verdict. The Recorder charged the jury that they should return a verdict of guilty of an attempt at assault, if the indictment was not in their opinion sustained by the evidence. The jury returned a verdict of guilty of assault with intent to do bodily harm. The counsel for the prisoner moved an arrest of judgment, which was denied. The Recorder, in pronouncing sentence, said he understood the prisoner had, on a number of occasions, been arraigned for assaults, and had received terms of imprisonment therefor; the circumstances of this case were very bad; the attempt to shoot an old man like Capt. Ferrier constituting an atrocious offence. He should punish by the most severe penalty of the law, which was five years at hard labor in the State Prison.

A CHARGE OF BURGLARY.

Henry Schultz, jointly indicted with two prisoners, Gorman and Stevens, for a burglary committed at No. 12 Dey-street, on Jan. 24, was arraigned. Gorman and Stevens had pleaded guilty of the offence. Henry McKay, proprietor of the store, testified that the store was properly locked the night before the burglary, and that goods valued at about $1,400 were taken during the night. Officers Thompson and Kennelly stated that the prisoner was arrested with Gorman and Stevens. Officer Kennelly said the prisoner asked him when arrested if he "couldn't square this business with him." Evidence was introduced by the defence, of previous good character, when a member of the Metropolitan Fire Department. The prisoner's counsel stated that the prisoner had arranged to meet a lady on the night of the burglary, and asserted that no complicity had been proven. The jury returned a verdict of guilty. The Recorder said he had heard that the prisoner belonged to a gang of very bad men. He then sentenced him to the State Prison for four years.

A CASE OF OIL THEFT.

James Holland and Cornelius Coleman, jointly indicted with Thomas Ryan for grand larceny, pleaded not guilty and received a trial.

The evidence introduced showed that Holland was the only one of the party directly implicated. In the case of Ryan a *nolle prosequi* was entered, and a verdict of acquittal of Coleman was entered. Holland was proved to have ordered four barrels of petroleum oil, to be carried to No. 33 Cherry-street from the dock, Ryan being the cartman, and Coleman being the proprietor of the store where the oil was carried. The jury brought in Holland guilty. He was remanded for sentence to-morrow.

The Court adjourned until 11 A. M. to-day

POLICE TRIALS.

Twenty policemen were tried yesterday for violation of the rules of the Department.

IT'S A LONG LANE THAT HAS NO TURNING.

Patrolman F. B. Lane, of the Sixteenth Precinct, was charged by Sergt. Petty with talking with citizens fifteen minutes when he should have been patrolling his post. Lane told quite a long story about watching a gate he had found open in Twenty-first-street, near Eighth-avenue. As a rule men who occupy a great deal of time before the Commissioners in stating a simple circumstance are incorrigible talkers on post. The fine for what in Station-house vocabulary is called "chin music" on post for ten or fifteen minutes is usually two days' pay.

A VERY SLOW ARREST.

The gravest offence on the calendar was that charged against Patrolman James Martin, of the Thirteenth Precinct. It appeared that about 2 o'clock on the morning of the 31st ult. Dr. Owen J. Ward, passing the corner of Ridge and Division streets, had his attention attracted to voices, as of men and a female, in the liquor store of James Gilroy. The door, of course, was locked at the time. He communicated the fact to Officer John McNamara, of the Seventh Precinct, who was patrolling his post on the opposite side of the street. McNamara gave a rap with his club, and in a moment Officer Martin appeared. The liquor store was on Martin's post. The rap also called Officer Powell to the spot. Martin told Powell that he had been informed that a party was in the store with a female. Powell answered that very likely it was the proprietor, as he had seen Gilroy and his wife go in about an hour before. It was nothing unusual to see parties go in there after 12 o'clock, and an alarm of fire occurring on the block below, Powell left to attend to that. The alarm had called Officer Buhler to the scene. Meanwhile Officer Martin had gone to the Station-house to get instructions as to whether he would be justified in breaking in the door. Before leaving he had given a rap which had called Officer Sheridan, and Martin directed him to remain with the other two officers, McNamara and Buhler, but the two latter, as near as the testimony could be made out, subsequently left for the fire. Martin stated that after he knew there was a woman in there he waited some fifteen minutes before he went to the Station-house. Judge BOSWORTH asked the question, "You knew well enough it was no proper place for a woman to be?" A.—"Yes, Sir; still I did not see anything that would justify me in breaking in there. All I heard was, 'Get off me; you hurt me,' or something like that. I had to listen to the door to hear that. I do not suppose I was gone to the Station-house more than six or seven minutes." McNamara would seem to have got the idea that it was Gilroy and his wife, as Gilroy sometimes drinks rather freely. In his own language, he could "hear nothing that might not pass between man and wife; heard a female voice say, 'Don't, Jim;' 'Stop, Jim;' and thought it referred to James Gilroy, and not, as it afterward proved, to James Kenney." When Martin returned, they had heard screams. The officers rapped at the door. They were admitted by James Kenney and the bartender, Thomas Dalton. The officers found a woman in, as they judged, an hysterical condition, lying on a mattress in the rear part of the store. The woman made a charge against Kenney of rape, and the case was understood to have been brought before the Grand Jury yesterday.

Officer Martin certainly exhibited great stupidity, or something worse, and it is quite likely that the Commissioners will decide that Martin did not exhibit the alacrity on this occasion up to their standard of requirements.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—FEB. 15, 1869.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C..c	114⅛	50	Merchants' Bank	125
1,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '64	111⅛	25	Cent. Nat. Bank	109⅛
20,000	do.	111⅛	80	Nassau Bank	105
21,000	do....b3	111⅛	5	do.	105⅛
39,000	U. S. 5-20, C., '65	113⅜	40	Bank of N. Y.	134⅛
46,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65. new	110⅛	15	Continental Bank	100
			25	Del. & Hud. Can.	129
5,000	U. S. 5s, '71 C.	128	300	Central Coal	60
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '67	110⅛	200	Cum. Coal Pf .b15	33⅛
10,000	do....c	110⅛	100	West. Un. Tel.	37⅛
100,000	do.	111	200	Pacific Mail	114⅛
205,000	do....s3	111	500	do....s30 b. c.	113⅜
22,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '68	111⅛	500	do.	114
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s x c	67⅛	200	Marip. M. Co.	9⅛
6,000	Tenn. St. 6s, new	67⅛	300	do.	9⅛
5,000	Va. St. 6s, new	62⅛	500	Mariposa Pf.	29⅜
6,000	Va. St. 6s, ex c	57⅛	200	do.	29⅛
10,000	N. Car. St. 6s	63⅜	100	do....2d call	29⅛
3,000	do.	63⅜	200	Merch. Un. Ex.	18⅞
25,000	N. Car. 6s, new	61	300	N. Y. Cen.	163⅛
500	do.	61⅛	6	N. Y. & N. H.	150
16,000	Mo. St. 6s	87⅛	27	Nor. & Wor.	105
1,000	do.	87⅜	200	Reading	94⅛
13,000	do.	88	324	do.	94
7,000	Missouri 6s, H. & St. Jo. Is.	88	40	Mich. Cen.	119⅜
			30	do.	119⅛
5,000	La. 6s Lev. Bds	65	150	Mich. Southern	94
20,000	Ala. St. 8s	94	100	Ill. Cen.	142
7,000	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100	100	do.	142⅛
2,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s '87	89	100	do.	142⅜
1,000	N. Y. Cen. R. E. Bds	87	50	C., C., Cin. & Ind.	71⅛
			10	Chi. & N. W.	84⅛
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s. '83	91	100	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	91⅛
15,000	C. & R. I. 1st M. B	101	300	do.	91⅜
1,000	Gt. West. 2d M.	79	200	Clev. & Tol....b20	105⅜
6,000	C. & R. I. & P. R. R. 7s	95	550	Mil. & St. Paul	66⅛
			220	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	79⅛
1,000	N. J. Cen. 1st M.	99	40	Del., L. & W.	119⅛
6,000	P., F. W. & C. 1st.	100⅛	100	Tol., Wab. & W.	66⅛
1,000	N. J. Cen. 2d M.	101	50	N. J. Cen.	113⅜
2,000	M. & St. P. 8s, 1st	103⅛	84	Morris & Essex	87
7,000	M. & St. P. 7 3-10 con.	91⅛	400	do. bet. call.	86
			100	P., Ft. W. & C.	117⅜
15,000	Mar. Trus. 10s ctfs.	67⅛	100	do.	118⅛
			150	Chi. & Alton	161
5,000	Tol., P. & W. 1st, East. Div.	86⅛	100	do.	160⅜
			100	Han. & St. Jo.	111
1,000	C., C. & I. C. 1st.	85⅛	100	do.	112
4,000	do.	85⅜	50	do.	112⅛
50,000	do.	85⅛	100	C., Cin. & I. C.	50⅛
50,000	do....b30	86	100	do.	50⅛
1,000	Del. L. & W. 1st.	96⅛	400	do.	50
10	Amer. Ex. Bank	116	88	Mar. & C. 1st Pf.	28

SECOND BOARD—12½ P. M.

$3,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	113⅛	275,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	111⅛
160,000	U. S. 6s, '81 C.	114⅛	50,000	do....s3	111⅛
6,000	do.	115⅛	160,000	do....b3	111⅛
7,500	U. S. 5-20. C. '62	115⅛	5,000	do.	111⅜
50,000	do....s3	115⅛	125,000	do....b3	111⅜
105,000	do.	116	30,000	do.	111⅜
115,000	do....s3	116	23,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '67	111⅛
1,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '64	112	30,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '68	111⅛
84,000	do.	112⅛	5,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40, R.	103⅛
24,500	U. S. 5-20. C. '65	113⅝	10,000	do.	103⅛
10,000	do.	113⅜	30,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	110⅛
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	111⅛	25,000	do....b3	110⅛
			11,500	do.	110⅜
114,000	do.	111⅛	10,000	U. S. 6s, Cur.	101⅞
5,000	do.	111⅛	10,000	do.	101⅜

SECOND BOARD—2½ P. M.

$6,000	Tenn. S. 6s. new. 2d call	67	100	Adams Express	66⅛
			200	do.	66⅛
20,000	La. 6s, Lev. Bds.	65	200	do....b30	66⅜
33,000	C., Cin. & Ind. Cen. 1st M.	85⅛	10	Mich. Central	119⅝
			100	Mich. Southern	94⅜
5,000	do..bet. call	85⅛	20	Chi. & N. W.	83⅝
2,000	Mar. Trus. 10s ctfs.	67	400	Clev. & Tol.	106⅝
			200	Mil. & St. P.	66⅜
19,500	do.	67⅛	200	do....b60	67
4,000	A. & T. H. 2d Pf.	82⅛	100	do....2d call	66⅛
2,000	Gal. & Chic. 1st.	96	400	P., Ft. W. & C.	118⅝
9,000	Mor. & Es. 2d M.	89	100	do....s10	118⅛
5,000	do.	88⅛	200	do.	118⅜
30	Fourth Nat. Bank	104	200	do.	118
500	Mariposa Mining.	9⅛	8	do....2d call	118⅜
300	Mariposa Pf.	30	100	Chi. & Alton..b c	158⅜
200	Canton Co.	61⅛	100	Chic. & Alt. Pref.	160
10	West. U. T.	36⅞	80	Han. & St. Jo. Pf.	116
500	do.	37	200	C. C. & I. C.	49⅛
500	Pacific Mail	114⅛	200	C. C. Cin. & Ind.	71
100	Hud. R.	136			

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$5,000	Mo. St. 6s.	87⅛	200	New-York C.	163⅛
100	Canton Co.	62⅛	600	do.	163⅛
100	do.	62⅛	200	Reading....c	94⅛
100	Mariposa Pf.	28⅛	250	Chic. & Alton	160
100	do.	28⅜	200	T., W. & W.	66⅛
100	do.	29⅛	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	80
300	do.	29⅛	100	M. S. & N. I.	94
500	do....b30	29⅛	40	Clev. & Pitts.	91
300	do....c	29⅛	200	do.	91⅛
500	Pacific Mail	114⅛	100	Ohio & Miss.	35⅛
100	do....s10	114⅝	200	Clev. & Tol....c	105⅝
100	do....c	114⅝	200	Chic. & N. W.	83⅝
12	West. Un. Tel.	37	300	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	92
100	do.	37⅜	100	do....b10	92⅛
300	Hudson	136	100	do....c	92

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$19,000	Mo. 6's	88	100	Hudson	135⅛
100	Canton	61⅛	200	Reading	93⅞
100	do.	61	100	T., W. & W.	66⅛
100	Mariposa Pref.	29⅛	100	Fort Wayne	118⅜
100	do....b5	29⅜	300	do....b4	118⅜
300	do.	29⅜	200	do.	118⅜
100	Adams Ex.	67	200	Ohio & Miss.	35⅝
100	Mer. Un. Ex.	18⅛	200	do....b10	35⅛
200	Pacific Mail	114⅝	200	M. So. & N. I.	94⅛
100	do....b15	114⅜	200	do.	94⅛
100	do....c	114⅛	100	do....b5	94⅛
200	West. U. Tel.	37⅛	100	do....b10	94⅛
100	do....b10	37⅜	300	Ill. Central	144
100	do....c	37⅜	200	Clev. & Tol.	105⅛
100	N. Y. Cen....b3	163⅛	100	do.	105⅜
100	do.	163⅛	600	Clev. & Pitts.	91⅛
644	M. & St. P.	66	100	Chi. R. I. & P..b3	130⅜
100	do.	66⅛	100	do.	130⅛
100	do.	66⅛	400	Lake Shore R.	105
100	Mil. & St. P. Pref.	79⅛	100	Chi. & N. W.	83⅛
100	do.	79⅛	500	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	91⅜

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$20,000	La. 6s Lev. Bs.	64	200	Mil. & St. Paul	66
100	Canton	61⅛	50	do.	66⅛
200	Mar. Pf.	30	300	do.	66⅛
100	do....b10	30	100	do.	66⅜
100	Adams Ex.	66⅛	100	Mil. & S. P. Pf.	79⅛
200	Pacific Mail	114⅜	100	Ohio & Miss....b10	35⅜
100	West U. T.	37⅛	100	do.	35⅛
200	N. Y. Central	163⅛	200	Mich. S. & N. I.	94⅛
100	do....b10	163⅛	100	do....s10	94
100	do....s3	163⅛	200	Clev. & Pitts	91⅛
200	do.	163	600	Clev. & Tol.	105⅛
400	Reading	93⅛	100	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	130⅛
200	do....s3	93⅛	100	Chic. & N. W.	83⅛
300	T., W. & W.	66⅛			

MONDAY, Feb. 15—P. M.

The Wall-street and Stock Exchange excitement to-day was the continued rapid rise in the Public Funds of the United States, stimulated by higher Cable quotations for 5-20s from Frankfort and London, and by a well-directed and vigorous *Bull* account, on the part of several of the heavy dealers in this market. The business of the day was large in nearly all descriptions. The extreme advance from Saturday's last sales up to the 2:15 P. M. Government Board was nearly *one per cent*. After this Board adjourned there was some inclination, on the part of the holders who had been watching for top rates to sell, induced by the appearance, near the close of Bank hours, of an active inquiry for Money among the Brokers. The reaction in 5-20s was ¼@⅜ ⅌ cent., and in some instances, where sales were pressed, ½ ⅌ cent. from the highest quotations of the day. The Street demand for Money, referred to, is traced to the difficulty of placing Foreign Exchange, which made some of the German Banking firms, who are usually free lenders, comparatively poor. They have been executing very large orders for the United States Funds since Thursday and Friday of last week, in advance of their sales of Exchange, and, although ready to accept cheap rates to-day, the wants of the market are found to be out of all proportion to the large and varied supply of Bills, both 60 days and short sight. The latter sold at 109⅛@109¼ ⅌ cent. on London, and a leading house drew 60 days at 109 ⅌ cent. Another cause for the firmness in Money at 6@7 ⅌ cent., and the extra demand developed this Afternoon, is found in the condition of the Gold Room, which continues quite stubborn at about 135@135¼ ⅌ cent. against a free supply of Cash Gold and of declining Exchanges. The party operating for the rise pay full rates for Money to carry over their balances, and it is proper to add that they continue to show unusual confidence both in opinion and action, though to the neglect, apparently, of the *Bull* interest in other departments of the Exchange.

On the Stock Exchange, aside from the excitement in the Funds of the United States, the markets were tame. The Southern State Bonds were partially better than on Saturday, on a moderate business, and there was some stir early in the day in Pacific Mail Shares, among the Miscellaneous Stocks, but the Railways, New-York as well as the Western Roads, were unqualifiedly dull and spiritless. At the same time there was no decided yielding in prices, and most of the operators of the Street seem to be at fault as to the probable course of the market for a week or two to come. The prominent *Bull* cliques in the Western Stocks make no sign of increasing their own holdings, and are doubtless convinced of the impossibility of realizing to any sensible extent at present figures, some of which have come to be regarded on the Street as much too high to tempt new buyers. The New-York Stocks, like Central, Hudson and Harlem, sympathize in this questionable temper of speculation, and share in the dullness of the market.

After the late Boards the following quotations, (bidding prices,) were made on the Street as compared with Saturday night. U. S. 5-20s of 1862, after selling at 116, closed at 115¾ ⅌ cent.:

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States 10-40s	109¾	110⅛
United States 5-20s of 1862	114¾	115¾
United States 5-20s of 1867	110⅝	111⅜
American Gold Coin	135	135⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅛	109
New Bonds of Tennessee	66¾	67
Virginia Bonds, old	56¾	57¾
Missouri Bonds	88	88
North Carolina Bonds, old	63½	63½
New-York Central	163⅛	163⅞
Reading Railway	94⅜	93½
Chicago and Rock Island	131⅛	130½
Northwest Common	83¾	83⅝
Northwest Preferred	91⅞	91⅝
Michigan Southern	94	93⅞
Pittsburg and Fort Wayne	118½	118¼
Cleveland and Pittsburg	91⅝	91¼
Pacific Mail Company	114⅜	113⅞
St. Paul Preferred	79⅝	79
St. Paul Common	66¼	66¼
Toledo and Wabash	66	66
Cleveland and Toledo	105⅝	105¼
Ohio and Mississippi	35⅝	35⅛

The following bids were made for the Public Funds of the United States, at the close of business:

6 ⅌ cent. reg., 1881	113⅛	5-20 coup., 1868	111⅛
6 ⅌ cent. coup., 1881	115⅛	O'g'n W. L., ½ yr., '81	110
5-20 reg., 1862	112	O'g'n ½ year, 1881	108
5-20 coup., 1862	115⅜	5 ⅌ cent. reg., 1871	125⅜
5-20 reg., 1864	111⅛	5 ⅌ cent. coup., 1871	128
5-20 coup., 1864	112⅛	5 ⅌ cent. reg., 1874	114
5-20 reg., 1865	111⅛	5 ⅌ cent. coup., 1874	116
5-20 coup., 1865	113⅛	10-40 reg.	104
5-20 coup., '65, n. is.	111⅛	10-40 coup.	110⅛
5-20 coup., 1867	111⅛	6s Currency	101⅝

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg. B'ty Loan	109⅛	Ill. 6 ⅌ c. coupons, '77	100
N. Y. Coupon Loan	109⅛	Ill. 6 ⅌ c. coupons, '79	100
N. Y. 7 ⅌ c. Canal, '70	101⅛	Ill. 6 ⅌ c. War Loan	100
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, '72	102	Tenn. 6 ⅌ c. ex-cou.	67⅝
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, '73	102	Tenn. 6 ⅌ c. new b'ds	67
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, '74	102	Virginia 6s, ex-cou.	56⅞
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, '75	102	Virginia 6s, new bds	62⅜
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, '77	102	Georgia 7s, new bds	93
N. Y. 7 ⅌ c. Canal, '78	102	North Carolina 6s	63⅛
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1875	100	North Car. 6s, n. bds	60⅜
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1881	100	Missouri 6s	87⅜
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1886	100	Mis'ri 6s, H. & S. Jo Iss.	88
Ill. Canal bonds, '60	100	Louisiana 6s	70⅜
Ill. Canal bds, reg. '60	100	Louisiana 6s, levee bds.	65
Ill. 6 ⅌ c. c. '79, aft '60	100	California 7s	126
Ill. 6 ⅌ c. c. '79, aft '62	100	Connecticut 6s	100
Ill. 6 ⅌ c. c. '79, aft '65	100	Alabama 5s	84
Ill. 6 ⅌ c. c. '79, aft '70	100	Alabama 8s	94

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	134	Irving	109
Merchants'	125	Metropolitan	140
Mechanics'	127⅛	Shoe and Leather	130
America	146	Corn Exchange	127
Phenix	106	Continental	99
Mechanics' & Trad.	126	St. Nicholas	109
National	110	Imp. and Traders'	128⅛
Seventh Ward	112	Park	155
State of New-York	114⅛	Manuf's and Merch's	101⅛
Commerce	122⅛	Central National	109
Ocean	104	Fourth National	103⅛
American Exchange	115⅛	Ninth National	109
Bank of the Republic	117⅛	Tenth National	99
Hanover	109		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	90⅛	Lack. & Western bds.	95
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	87	Tol. & W. Equip. bds.	77
N. Y. C. 6s, Subscr'n.	87	Gt West'n 2d M., '93	78⅛
N. Y. C. 7s, 1867	99⅛	Q. & Tol. 1st M., '90	70
Erie 1st M. ext.	100	Ill. & S. Iowa 1st M.	70
Erie 7s, 2d ind., 1879	100	Gal. & Chi. extended.	97⅛
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883	92	Chi. R. I. & P.	94⅛
Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880	87	N. J. Cen. 1st M.	99
B., N. Y. & E. 1st '77	89	N. J. Cen. 2d M.	101
Hd. 7s, 2d M. S. F. '85	102	Morris & Essex 1st M.	97
Harlem 1st M.	101	Morris & Essex 2d M.	88⅛
Mich. C. 8 ⅌ ct. '69-'72	119	P. Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	100⅛
Mich C. n. 1st M. 8s, '82	119	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	94
C., B. & Q. 8 ⅌ c. 1st M.	111⅛	Cleve. & P. 3d M.	87
Mich. S. 7 ⅌ c. 2d M.	98	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	75
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ⅌ c.	96	Chi. & Alton 1st M.	100
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c., 1870	114	Chi. & Alton inc.	92
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	92	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	95
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf	82	Mil. & St. P. 1st M. 8s.	103
Alton & T. H. 2d M. inc	78	Mil. & St. P. 1st. 7 3-10.	91⅛
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund.	95	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	91⅛
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	89⅛	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	86
Con. 7 ⅌ cent. con.	94	Mil. & St. P. I & M. d.	87
Han. & St. J. L. Gr.	110	C. & Gt. East'n 1st M.	85⅛
Han. & St. Jo. con.	112		

The day's business at the Office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $963,991; total payments, $1,186,697; balance, $87,818,227. The receipts include for Customs, $408,000; for Gold Notes, $76,000.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE FIRST MORTGAGE, FIFTY-YEAR CONVERTIBLE BONDS of the ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND and ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY pay the PRINCIPAL AND SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST—1st FEBRUARY and 1st AUGUST—IN GOLD COIN, *Free of Government Tax.*

The Bonds are offered at 97½ and accrued interest in currency.

Pamphlets, with maps, giving full information, sent on application.

All Bonds subscribed for sent by Express free of charge.

The Bonds may be had of H. H. BOODY, Treasurer, No. 12 Wall-st., or of HENRY CLEWS & CO., Bankers, No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

☞ H. C. HARDY & SON, NO. 4 WALL-ST., BUY and sell stocks, bonds and gold, at the New-York Stock, Government and Gold Exchanges, in person, ☞ on commission only.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Broadway, w. s., 75 ft. s. of Amity-st., 24.6x200	$142,000
Broadway, e. s., plot No. 51, Fort George prop.	4,100
Broadway, w. s., 50 ft. s. of Amity-st., 25x200	142,000
Broadway, w. s., 99.6 ft. s. of Amity-st., 51x200	280,000
Broadway, w. s., 150.6 ft. s. of Amity-st., 24.6x200	141,000
Delancey-st., s. s., No. 47, 25x100	34,600
Doyer-st., n. s., lot No. 20, Doyer's estate	6,500
Norfolk-st., w. s., lot No. 1,450, Delancey estate, 25x100	11,000
Willett-st., Nos. 89, 91, 93, ⅝ part	8,750
7th-st., n. s., 193 ft. e. of Avenue B, 20x65.3x21.3 x57.5 } 7th-st., n. s., 238 ft. e. of Avenue B, 20x81 }	22,000
14th-st., n. s., 400 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x126.6	31,500
19th-st., s. s., 328 ft. w. of 7th-av., 15.5x92	12,000
22d-st., No. 206 E., 23.6x98.6	12,000
23d-st., n. s., 450 ft. w. of 4th-av., 33.4x98.9	70,000
27th-st., s. s., 391.8 ft. w. of 10th-av., 19.5x98.9	8,100
40th-st., n. s., 130 ft. w. of 4th-av., 100x98.9	38,400
56th-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x100.5	1,500
77th-st., n. e. corner of Madison-av., 125x102.2	48,750
98th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 8th-av., 125x100.11	19,000
99th-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x100.9	3,000
128th-st., s. s., 422.6 ft. e. of 6th-av., 37.6x100	12,000
Lexington-av., w. s., 80.5 ft. n. of 55th-st., 20x73	30,000
2d-av., w. s., 74 ft. s. of 33d-st., 24.8x100 } Avenue D, n. w. cor. 8th-st., 14.1x50.10 }	9,000
6th-av., n. w. cor. 115th-st., 38.2x108.5 (gore)	730
6th-av., w. s., 39.9 ft. s. of 26th-st., 19.8x70	35,000
6th-av., n. w. cor. 56th-st., 74.5x100 } 6th-av., s. e. cor. 56th-st., 95x100.5 }	105,000

Leases Recorded.

Bowery, No. 38½, store, &c., 5 years, per year	$1,800
Gansevoort-st., No. 16, 3 years, per year	180
North Moore-st., Nos. 96, 98, 100, 102 and 104, 5 years, per year	12,000
33d-st., n. s., 634 ft. e. of 11th-av., 75x98.9, 5½ years, per year	225
Avenue A, e. s., 48.1 ft. n. of 4th-st., 24x100, 20 years, per year	375
Avenue A, No. 53, (part of house,) 5 years, per yr	900
3d-av., No. 175, 4 years, per year	1,400

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Bergen-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of Ralph-av.. 25x127.9, deed 1866	$200
Bergen-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Rochester-av., 514.5 x50x214.5x50	1,400
Broadway and Reid-av., southerly corner, 27x 50.9x10.2x20	7,000
Carll-st., w. s., 100 ft. s. of Myrtle-av., 13x85	2,780
Devoe-st., s. s., 50 ft. e. of Lorrimer-st., 25x100	1,200
Gold-st., w. s., 60 ft. n. of Concord-st., 20x75	3,000
Franklin-place and Rogers-av., centre lines, about 4 acres	14,400
Hicks and Cranberry sts., n. w. cor., 65x74.3	25,000
Hopkins-st. and Marcy-av., n. w. cor., 20x50x—x —x75	8,000
Huntington-st., s. s., 341.8 ft. w. of Court-st., 16.8x100	500
Jay and John sts., n. e. cor., 195x— to East River x—x—	125,000
Monroe-st., w. s., 300 ft. n. of Liberty-av., 25x90	300
Sandford-st. and Flushing-av., s. e. cor., 25x100	800
Smith and Cook sts., s. e. cor., 25x100	1,500
South 2d-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 6th-st., 100x25x20 x75x120x100	6,000
7th-st., w. s., 100 ft. s. of South 4th-st., 300x38x 200x18x100x20	2,000
8th-st., s. s., 113.9 ft. e. of 2d-av., 15x100	2,200
9th-st., w. s., 200 ft. s. of Crooke-av., 200x—x200x85.8	3,000
22d-st., n. e. s., 200 ft. n. w. of 4th-av., 25x100, deed 1853	625
22d-st., n. e. s., 200 ft. n. w. of 4th-av., 25x100, deed 1869	1,200
Buffalo-av., w. s., 52.9 ft. n. of Baltic-st., 25x100 } Baltic-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of Buffalo-av., 25x127 }	500
Meserole-av., s. s., 25 ft. w. of Oakland-st., 25x27	5,500
Sigel-av., e. s., 575 ft. s. of Division-av., 50x100	1,800
Vernon-av. and Lawrence-st., n. w. cor., 200x150.8	3,600
5th-av., s. e. s., 50.2 ft. s. w. of 50th-st., 25x100	200
Lots Nos. 534, 535, 536, 537, heirs G. Marten's map Flatbush	1,000

Lease Recorded.

Moore-st., No. 55, first floor, 5 years, per year	$192

QUEENS COUNTY.

Astoria.

Carver-st., e. s., 93.6 ft., n. e. of Newton-av., 100x 100	$1,200

Jamaica.

Salt Meadow, on Rafou's Creek, Snedeker's, 4½ acres	$100

Newtown.

Lots Nos. 53, 54, Sound-st., East Astoria map, 50 x100	$250

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Eastchester.

Bridge-st., s. s., lot No. 231, Central Mt. Vernon, 50x100	$325
7th-av., e. s., lot No. 287, Central Mt. Vernon	135
10th-av., e. s., lot No. 57, Central Mt. Vernon, 50x100	125
14th-av., w. s., lot No. 1,008, Central Mt. Vernon, 100x105	800
White Plains road, w. s., adjoining P. Bertine's, one acre	6,500
New-York to Boston, s. s., adjoining S. B. Odell's, 7 9-10 acres	5,000

Greenburg.

Smith-st., e. s., adjoining West Hammille, 50x100	$1,500

Mount Pleasant.

Jones-av., e. s., part of Adelaide Evans'	$1,200

Mamaroneck.

Road passing B. Florence's, e. s., B. Florence's, 57½ acres	$9,300

Morrisania.

Jerome-av., w. s., 300 ft. n. of James-st., 100x125	$2,620

West Farms.

Waverly-st., n. s., 352 ft. from Prospect-av., 52x100	$700

Yonkers.

Buena Vista-av., e. s., 425 ft. s. of Prospect-st., 100x125	$5,500
Orchard and High sts., n. e. cor., 25x100	135
Orchard-st., e. s., 25 ft. n. of High-st., 25x100	450

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Barbara-st., n. s., 24 ft. w. of Lisle-st., 25x100	$380
Bank-st., n. s., 113 ft. of Plane-st., 29x84	5,000
Court-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of South 9th-st., 25x100	150
Plane-st., e. s., adjoining J. Dooner's, 16x46	4,000
Warren-st., s. s., 89 ft. w. of Nutman-st., 25x120	800

Belleville.

Third River, E. Vanderbilt's property, 30 acres	$8,000
Road to Franklin, near Noon's property, 62-100 acre	280

Orange.

Central-place, e. s., 734 ft. from proposed new road, 60x100	$1,150

Jersey City.

Varick-st., w. s., 80 ft. s. of Mercer-st., 20x75	$11,500

Hudson City.

Thorn-st., n. s., lot No. 193, map Johnsonville, 25x100	$350
Prospect Reserve, e. s., 136 ft. n. of Newark-av., 25x35	2,000

West Hoboken.

John-st., corner of Spring-st., 100x100	$2,600
Spring-st., e. s., lot No. 44, J. M. Chambon's map	500
Washington-st., w. s., lots Nos. 35, 36 and 37, map of Losberg } Weehawken-st., n. s., lots Nos. 15, 16 and 17, Von Dehl's property, each 25x100 }	6,000

Union.

Washington-st., w. s., lots Nos. 12, 13 and 14, 75x 100	$625

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 15, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.	....	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls.	4,628	Malt, bushels	....
Flour, bags	1,267	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls.	274	Pork, bbls.	1,350
Cornmeal, bags	2,822	Cut Meats, pkgs.	147
Wheat, bushels	50,680	Lard, pkgs.	333
Corn, bushels	26,182	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	2,656
Rye, bushels	....	Whisky, bbls.	274
Oats, bushels	5,254	Petroleum, bbls.	1,996

ASHES—The demand has been quite moderate since our last, at $7 75@$8 for Pots, and $9 12½@$9 25 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been in fair request and firm, including Java, 21c.@23½c.; Maracaibo, 15c.@18c.; Laguayra, 14½c.@17c.; Rio, 8½c.@13c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 14½c.@15½c.; St. Domingo, 13¾c.@14c., all in gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Has been quite dull to-day, and prices have favored buyers. Sales have been reported of 1,948 bales, including 284 bales to spinners, 390 bales to speculators, and 1,274 bales to shippers. Also, 150 bales low middling, deliverable on the 17th inst., at 28½c. ⅌ lb.

Closing Prices of Cotton:

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	27	27¼	27½	27¾
Good Ordinary	28	28¼	28½	28¾
Low Middling	28¾	29	29¼	29½
Middling	29½	29¾	30	30¼

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts last week	25,128
Receipts preceding week	20,598
Receipts since Jan. 1	139,230
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	934,607
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	677,691
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	632,820
Exports since Tuesday	3,257
Exports since Jan. 1	31,779
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	221,889
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1869	338,551
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	375,852
Estimated stock on hand here	58,500

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest mail dates	1,462,000
Receipts same time in 1867	1,403,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,282
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1867	4,522,988
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	731,000
Exports same time last year	823,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,558,787
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest mail dates	381,000
Estimated stock, same time last year	354,000
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	38,130
Estimated stock same time in 1867	80,298
Crop of 1867-8	2,430,893
Crop of 1866-7	1,951,988

FLOUR AND MEAL—A limited business has been transacted in State and Western Flour, and prices have been generally quoted a shade easier. Sales have been reported of 6,250 bbls., in lots, including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 85@$6 45; very inferior to fair ordinary Extra State at $6 70@$7 15; fair ordinary to choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $7 15@$7 60, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 75@$7 10 ⅌ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 85@$6 45
Extra State	6 70@ 7 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 60@11 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 75@ 7 10
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 15@11 00
Extra Genesee	7 65@11 00
Common to Fancy Extra Missouri	8 00@13 00

Southern Flour continues dull and heavy; sales have been reported since our last of 650 bbls. at $6 55@$7 25 for very poor to fair ordinary, and $7 25@$13 75 for fair ordinary to very superior Extra, ⅌ bbl. California Flour is quiet at $6 25@$8 50, as extremes, for poor to choice old, and $8 50@$10 75 for new extras, ⅌ 196 lbs.; sales, 200 sacks. Rye Flour is in demand at $5 20@$7 35, for very inferior to choice, ⅌ bbl.; sales 325 bbls. Cornmeal is plenty and heavy at $4@$4 75 for Western; $4 60@$4 65 for Jersey, and $4 90@$5 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales, 900 bbls. Buckwheat Flour continues in slack demand at $3 25@$3 85 ⅌ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been moderately inquired for, for home use and shipment, at a shade easier prices. Winter Wheat has been partially neglected, and nearly nominal. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 41,000 bushels, including White Western, at $2 10@$2 12½; No. 1 Spring at $1 70; No. 2 Spring, poor to good, at $1 59@$1 62 in store and afloat, chiefly at $1 60½ in store, and $1 16½@$1 61½ afloat; Red State at $1 80 ⅌ bushel. Corn has been in better supply and quite moderate demand at lower rates. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 51,000 bushels at 90c.@92½c. for New Mixed Western; $1 02@$1 03 for Old Mixed Western, in store, and 86c.@94c. for White and Yellow, according to quality and condition, ⅌ bushel. Rye is very dull and irregular. Barley continues inactive at about former rates. Barley Malt is dull at $2 05@$2 15 ⅌ bushel. Oats have been more freely offered and have been quoted lower. Sales have been reported since our last of 62,500 bushels Western at 74½c.@75c., chiefly at 75c., in store, and 77c. afloat, ⅌ bushel.

Stock of Grain in New-York and Brooklyn Warehouses, Feb. 13, 1869.

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	2,512,694	Barley	132,002
Corn	1,397,380	Malt	64,703
Oats	2,226,917	Peas	57,107
Rye	217,008		

HAY—North River bale continues quiet at 75c.@85c. for shipping, and $1 05@$1 25 for poor to choice, for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw has been slow of sale at 85c.@$1 25 for long and short, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in moderate request, including American at 5c@12c. for New, and 2c.@5c. for Old, ⅌ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, 6c.@12c.; Eastern, 6c.@10c.; Wisconsin, 5c.@10c.; Michigan, 5c.@10c.; Yearlings, all grades, 2c.@5c. ⅌ lb.

LEATHER—Active inquiry prevails for Sole at very firm prices, including Oak Slaughter and salted, Good Light, 48c.@52c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, Good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, Good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and salted light Cropped, Good, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, middle Cropped, Good, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, Bellies Cropped, Good, 23c.@25c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good light, 30½c.@31½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Middle, 30½c.@31½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Heavy, 27c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Good Light, 29½c.@31½c.; Hemlock, California, Good Middle, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, California, Good Heavy, 26½c.@27½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Light, 28c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Middle, 28c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Heavy, 25c.@26c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, and B. A. Damaged, all weights, 24c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and B. A. Poor, all weights, 19c.@22½c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough Light, 41c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough Middle, 38c.@43c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough Heavy, 39c.@45c., cash ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES—A pretty fair demand is noted for the leading kinds, chiefly of foreign, including Porto Rico at 45c.@63c.; Cuba at 35c.@51c.; English Island at 52c.@55c.; New-Orleans at 72½c.@83c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—The inquiry for nearly all articles in this line has been light, including Spirits Turpentine at 56½c.@58½c. ⅌ gallon; Crude at $4 75@$5; Resin at $2 45@$8 50 ⅌ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 75@$3 75; Pitch at $2 75@ $3 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Continue quiet, including Crude Whale at $1 18@$1 20; Bleached Whale at $1 25@$1 30; Crude Sperm at $1 98@$2; Unbleached Sperm at $2 10@$2 15; Lard Oil at $1 50@$1 75; Red Oil at 92½c.@$1; Linseed Oil at $1 03@$1 05; Olive at $1 85 ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in limited requested at 22c.@22½c. for Crude in bulk; 26½c.@27½c. for Crude in bbls., and 35½c.@38c. for Refined in bond, ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been offered less freely and has been quoted rather firmer, yet has been lightly dealt in. Sales have been reported of 650 bbls., in lots, at $32 37@$32 50, closing at $32 50 for New Mess; $32 for Old Mess; $29 50@$31 for Prime Mess, and $26 25@$27 50 for Prime and Extra Prime, ⅌ bbl. Sales were also reported of 750 bbls. New Mess, March to June delivery, seller's option, part at $32 25@$32 75 ⅌ bbl. Dressed Hogs continue in moderate demand at 13½c.@14½c. for Western, and 14½c.@15c., chiefly at 15c., for City, ⅌ lb. Cut Meats have been less active but steady, sales equal to 170 packages, at 17½c.@18½c. for Dry Salted and Pickled Hams; 14c.@14½c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb. Bacon continues dull and drooping. Sales 195 boxes, including Cumberlands, part at 15½c. and Short Rib at 16½c.@16⅛c., ⅌ lb. Lard continues inactive, but about steady. Sales have been reported since our last of 580 tierces and bbls. at 18½c.@20½c. for Poor to Choice, chiefly at 19c.@19½c. for City, and 19½c.@19¾c. for Good to Prime Western Steam, ⅌ lb. Sales were also made of 750 tierces Prime Steam, sellers' options, February and March delivery, at 19¾c.@19⅞c., ⅌ lb. Beef is in moderate request at $13@$16 50 for Plain Mess, $13@$19 50 for Extra Mess, and $9@$12 50 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef. Sales reported, 285 bbls. Tierce Beef is inactive, including New Prime Mess at $27@$31; Indian Mess at $31@$37 ⅌ tierce; sales 145 tierces. Beef Hams continues quiet at $30@$34 ⅌ bbl.; sales 110 bbls. Butter and Cheese continue in demand and firm. We quote:

BUTTER.

Chemung, Sussex and Orange County dairies, firkins, ⅌ lb.	43	@45
Chenango, Delaware and Chautauqua County dairies, firkins, ⅌ lb.	42	@44
Cortland, Broome and Steuben County dairies, firkins, ⅌ lb.	41	@43
Catteraugus and Yates County dairies, firkins, ⅌ lb.	40	@42
Ordinary to Fair State dairies, firkins, ⅌ lb.	38	@40
State half firkin tubs, Extra, ⅌ lb.	45	@47
State half firkin tubs, Fair to Good, ⅌ lb.	42	@43
Welsh tubs, Lewis and Oswego County, ⅌ lb.	41	@43
Welsh tubs, Fair to Good State, ⅌ lb.	38	@40
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Good to Prime, ⅌ lb.	38	@40
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Ordinary, ⅌ lb.	35	@37
Western Reserve, firkins, Good to Prime, ⅌ lb.	33	@36
Illinois and Wisconsin, firkins, Good to Prime, ⅌ lb.	32	@35
Ordinary Western, firkins, Fair to Good, ⅌ lb.	28	@30
Common Western, ⅌ lb.	25	@27
Western Rolls, ⅌ lb.	28	@32

CHEESE.

Factory dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ⅌ lb.	20	@21
Factory dairies, fair quality, ⅌ lb.	18	@19
Farm dairies, fancy and extra quality, ⅌ lb.	19	@20
Farm dairies, fair to good, ⅌ lb.	17	@18
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese	9	@13

SUGARS—Have been sparingly offered and have been in good request at buoyant prices; sales have been reported since our last of 1,185 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 11½c.@14¼c., and 2,900 boxes Havana, part at 12½c.@14½c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars continue in good request and buoyant at 15½c.@18½c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—There has been rather more inquiry for Tallow to-day, but the firmness of holders has checked transactions; sales have been reported of 62,500 lbs. Tallow at 11¾c.@11⅞c.; also 37,000 lbs. Stearine at 18c.@20c., and 34,000 lbs. Grease at 11½c.@15c.

WHISKY—Has been dull and irregular at from 96c.@98c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The market has been inactive and rates have been barely steady. For Liverpool, there were taken 1,000 bales Cotton, by steamer, at ¼d. ⅌ lb.; and 15,000 bushels Wheat, by sail, at 5d. ⅌ bushel.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS—$75 TO $200 PER month, everywhere, male and female, to introduce the GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. This machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, cord, bind, braid and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only $18. Fully warranted for five years. We will pay $1,000 for any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful, or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch." Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay agents from $75 to $200 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made. Address SECOMB & CO., Pittsburg, Penn., Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo.

CAUTION.—Do not be imposed upon by other parties palming off worthless cast-iron machines, under the same name or otherwise. Ours is the only genuine and really practical cheap machine manufactured.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKER. One who thoroughly understands the business in all its branches and can cut and fit perfectly, and bring the best of references, may hear of a permanent situation by addressing Post Office Box No. 557, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

AT BEDELL'S LARGE AND COMmodious office, Nos. 330 and 332 4th-av., excellent situations open for ladies' maids, seamstresses, nurses, first-class cooks, laundresses, waitresses, chambermaids; also cooks, washers and ironers, and houseworkers.

CLOTH SALESMEN.—WE ARE PREpared to treat with an experienced man to take charge of our Foreign and Domestic Cloth and Woolen Department. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Corner Canal and Mercer sts.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-av., a large number of girls and women to fill excellent situations now vacant in private families, &c.; City and country; American, English, Irish, Scotch and German suited immediately.

WANTED—A SCOTCH GARDENER ON A small fruit and vegetable farm near New-Brunswick; must be single, and give reference. Apply at Milk Depot, No. 110 Franklin-av., corner Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SINGLE MAN to work on a farm; he must be a good plowman. Apply at No. 166 Washington-st., from 10 till 3. English or Scotch preferred.

WANTED—IN AN IRON ESTABLISHMENT a well-educated boy; one who can board with his friends preferred. Address Post Office Box No. 2,059, with reference.

WANTED—ON A FARM, A COACHMAN and gardener; also a woman for general housework. Address Box No. 2,286 Post Office, New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO COMPEtent young women; one as chambermaid or waitress, and one as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; would assist in chamberwork if required; would both like to live in the same house; no objection to a short distance in the country; City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 228 18th-st.-place.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUAtion by a widow of middle age to a party of gentlemen or hotel; is competent in every respect; reference given from her present employers and also her former ones. Address Mrs. DELEIN, Williamsburg Post Office, for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as good cook and baker; understands game and soups, and all sort of family cooking; would appreciate Long Island or Brooklyn; good reference. Call, for two days, at No. 345 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, a situation as nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; understands bringing it up on a bottle; has nine years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 194 1st-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and waitress in a small family; no objection to make herself generally useful; has the best City reference from her last place. Call two days at No. 344 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A NEAT GIRL OF 19, WITH excellent City reference, a situation as children's maid and seamstress, or regular seamstress, and wait on a lady who boards; makes children's clothes; wages $10. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as good cook; willing to assist at plain washing if required; best of City references. Can be seen at No. 508 East 16th-st., between Avenues A and B.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable colored young man as coachman; can furnish the best of City references as to experience, honesty and capability; no objections to going out of the City. Address 125 West 50th-st., from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as nurse to growing children in a private family; is a good seamstress; has the best of City reference from last employ. Call for two days at No. 260 West 38th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as cook; is a good baker; understands soups, jellies and desserts; no objection to the coarse washing; no objection to the country. Call at No. 221 East 35th-st.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR WAITRESS and parlor-maid, with excellent City reference, a situation in a private family or boarding-house; takes the entire charge of the silver and dining-room in style; wages $11. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN LADY, WITH good references, a situation in a Protestant family to do plain sewing and make herself generally useful in the house. Address Miss SCHMITH, Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as cook; understands her business thoroughly; has good references. Can be seen for two days at No. 209 West 17th-st., near 7th-av., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, a situation as laundress; thoroughly understands her business; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 422 East 14th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT Protestant woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of family cooking, boning, larding, &c.; has unexceptionable City reference as to honesty, sobriety, capability, &c. Apply at No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS; would do the cooking of a small family; no objection to the country; good reference. Call at No. 306 East 24th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., third floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as seamstress; understands dressmaking in all its branches; willing to take care of a child, or to go to the country. Call at No. 207 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A SCOTCH Protestant woman as cook; is a thorough cook in all its branches; meats, game, pastry, &c.; good City testimonials. Apply at No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENLISH Protestant girl as seamstress; would take care of growing children, dress hair; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; lived in her last place four years. Apply at No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as a thorough good cook of all kinds of meats, soups, pastry, and baking; best of City reference. Call at No. 102 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and laundress, or would take entire charge of the laundry; has excellent City reference. Can be seen at No. 132 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT Protestant girl as first-class waitress; understands the care of silver, &c., thoroughly; has the best City references. Apply at No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, A SITUAtion to do general housework, or as cook washer and ironer; best of references. Apply at No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A PROTestant young woman as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and plain sewing; good reference. At No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS and to do all kinds of fine sewing by Wheeler & Wilson's machine, and to take care of a growing child. Address No. 219 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS and to assist with chamberwork; has good City reference. Call or address at No. 339 West 40th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as cook; understands her business in all its branches; is a first-class baker; City reference; no objection to the country. Call at 240 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN girl as lady's maid; can cut and fit ladies' dresses and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call at No. 127 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as waitress in a first-class family; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 200 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—BY AN EXCELLENT LAUNdress, a situation in a private family; the best of City reference. Call or address at No. 155 West 27th-st., second floor, back.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN, a situation as a first-rate cook, an excellent baker of bread and pastry; has good City reference. Call at No. 278 West 17th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A YOUNG woman as laundress; can flute, do up fine muslins, &c.; or would take chamberwork and fine washing. Good reference. Call at 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW woman, a situation as nurse, or general housework; is kind and obliging; has the best City reference. Call at No. 35 East 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation for chamberwork and waiting; no objection to a boarding-house; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress, or chamberwork and to take care of grown children. Can be seen at her last employer's, No. 38 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD COOK in a private family; best of reference given. Call at No. 156 West 18th-st., in the rear, Room No. 6.

WANTED—BY A GOOD FRENCH COOK, A place in a private family; best of reference. Call at No. 155 West 27th-st., second floor back.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUation as nursery governess or companion to an invalid lady. Address A. D., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; best of City reference. Apply at her present employer's, No. 147 5th-av., corner of 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, a situation as laundress. Call at No. 414 West 19th-st., in rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook, and to assist with washing and ironing; excellent baker; City references. Call at 9 West 44th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

A LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN FOR a girl a place as nurse and seamstress. Can be seen at No. 14 West 20th-st.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILIES WISHING to engage a dressmaker of ability and taste, may apply personally or by letter at once to attend at their residences, or would take a forewoman's position. Miss S. BARKER, No. 296 Bleecker-st.

MALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MARRIED man and his wife, who fully understand the business, to take charge of a farm, or do plain gardening; his wife is competent to take charge of a dairy. Call or address G. C., No. 639 Hudson-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a Protestant young man; understands his business thoroughly; will be found willing and attentive, sober and reliable; good reference. Address M. N., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Englishman as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business and can furnish good City reference; City or country. Address R. W., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MARRIED man, a situation as first-class gardener; perfectly understands the management of green-house and grapery; has four years of the best reference from last employer. Address J. R., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a single, reliable man; is a first-rate fruit, flower and vegetable gardener; understands the care of horse and cow; good City reference. Address GARDENER, Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, by a respectable married man of long experience in this City, with the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 10 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a single man of twelve years' experience in this country; well recommended as to ability and sobriety. Address F. P., No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant man as gardener; understands his business; not afraid of work; can give five years' City references. Address J. H. T., No. 1,295 3d-av., New-York.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman; good reference from his last employ. Address, for two days, W., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND wife, man as gardener or to take charge of a farm; wife as cook or dairy woman; they will be found obliging. Address J. M., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN LATELY landed from the old country, a situation as groom or coachman; has had many years' experience in the management and care of horses and carriages; has references from some of the highest families; has no objection to the country. Address JOHN FITZPATRICK, with Mrs. Mahers, No. 353 3d-av., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single man, who is thoroughly conversant with the management and treatment of horses, harness, carriages, &c.; will be found willing and obliging; can come well recommended with City and country references. Call, or address COACHMAN, No. 10 (private stable) West 44th-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT MIDDLE-aged man, in some responsible establishment, as wholesale store, factory or warehouse, a situation as night watchman; unquestionable reference and security if required. Apply or address WATCHMAN, No. 210 East Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young man, a situation to work on a farm; understands the growing of grapes; grafting, also, perfectly; best of reference. Direct to WM. BEATTY, care of C. H. Roberts, Poughkeepsie, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PRACTICAL farmer or superintendent; a Scotch Presbyterian; married; no incumbrance; of long experience in stock and agriculture; a first-class plowman; the best of references given. Address M. R., Paterson, New-Jersey.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUAtion as gardener, who thoroughly understands the care of green-house, hot and cold graperies, flowers and vegetables. Address D. B. G., Box No. 200 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A HEAD GARDENER'S SITUAtion by a Scotchman; married; no family; must have a good place and good salary. Apply for W. S., at seed store No. 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG man, a situation as coachman and groom, in City or country; experienced; has good City reference. Call, or address, No. 102 East 12th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION ON A FARM BY a young man who has had some experience; wishes to learn it thoroughly; best of references; wages no object. Address J. W., 218 East 78th-st., New-York.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, by a Protestant man; understands his business; eight years' references. Address J. H. T., No. 1,295 3d-av., Yorkville, N. Y.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY a first-class man, (German, married;) can come well recommended. Address F TIMM, care of D. N. Barney, Esq., Irvington, N. Y.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SITUATION AS gardener; married; no family; is a Scotchman; best of reference. Address S. I., No. 67 Nassau-st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO IS AN excellent penman, a situation as entry clerk, or to do writing of any kind; or as clerk in a dry goods or grocery store; good reference. Address H., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man in some wholesale house; salary not so much an object as a place where improvement can be made. Address A., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as clerk in a real estate or law office; good reference; salary no object. Address CHARLES SMITH, Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—MATTHEW BUNKER, plaintiff, against GEORGE W. COBB, K. R. COBB and JOHN DOE, whose real name is unknown, composing the firm of G. W. Cobb & Co., and T. R. Cobb, Clinton L. Cobb and Kenneth R. Cobb, composing the firm of T. R. Cobb, defendants.—Summons.—For a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 271 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint, within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of eight hundred and fifty-five dollars and seventy-six cents, with interest on five hundred and forty-nine dollars and sixty-four cents thereof, from 2d February, 1868, and on three hundred and six dollars and twelve cents thereof from the 26th day of February, 1868, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Dec. 30, 1868.

STEWART, RITCH & WOODFORD, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 271 Broadway.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 25th day of January, 1869.

STEWART, RITCH & WOODFORD, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

ja26-law6wTu*

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—MORRIS FISHEL and JULIUS FISHEL, plaintiffs, against ROBERT L. BRONSON and —— REEVES, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not serv.)—To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the above-named Court, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers, at their office, No. 64 Wall-street, in the said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of eighteen hundred and twelve 77-100 dollars, with interest from the 29th day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated Jan. 12, 1869.

MAN & PARSONS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 1st day of February, 1869.

f2-law6wTu* MAN & PARSONS, Pl'ffs' Att'ys.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—IRA G. WHITNEY, plaintiff, against HENRY LIEBER, defendant. Summons.—For a money demand on contract, (Com. not served.) To the defendant—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 271 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of seventeen hundred and seventeen dollars, with interest, from the 1st day of January, 1869, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Jan. 2, 1869.

STEWART, RITCH & WOODFORD, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 271 Broadway.

The complaint in above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 25th day of January, 1869.

STEWART, RITCH & WOODFORD, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

ja26-law6wTu*

IN CHANCERY.—IN CHAMBERS—V. C. Spragge.—Thursday the 11th day of February, A. D. 1869.—Between JOHN S. SIMMONS and HENRY TAYLOR, plaintiffs, and GEORGE RICHARD WALLACE, defendant.

(L. S.) Upon the application of the above, named plaintiffs, and upon hearing read the affidavits of Henry Taylor and Peter Johnson Brown, it is ordered that the defendant do, on or before the 30th day of June next, answer or demur to the bill of complaint in this cause.

(Signed) T. W. TAYLOR, Judge's Secretary.

To George Richard Wallace, the above named defendant: Take notice, that if you do not answer or demur to the bill, pursuant to the above order, the plaintiffs may obtain an order to take the bill as confessed against you, and the Court may grant such relief as they may be entitled to in their own showing, and you will not receive any further notice at the future proceedings in the cause.

Your answer is to be filed at the office of the Deputy Registrar, at Woodstock, in the County of Oxford and Province of Ontario.

BROWN & WELLS, Solicitors for Plaintiffs, Ingersoll, Ontario.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of One Hundred and Twenty-third-street from Eighth-avenue to Mount Morris-square in the City of New-York. Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 26th day of February, 1869, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of One Hundred and Twenty-third-street from Eighth-avenue to Mount Morris-square, in said City, as laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act relative to improvements touching the laying out of Streets and Roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1867.

RICHARD O'GORMAN, Counsel to the Corporation.

Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1869.

SCALES.

THE SAMPSON SCALE COMPANY,

NO. 240 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,

Manufacture, and have constantly on hand for sale, Weigh Lock, Railroad Track, Hay, Coal, Cattle, Warehouse and every variety of smaller Scales.

No Scale before the public possesses the sensitiveness, simplicity, rigidity, accuracy, durability, compactness, facility and exactness of adjustment and adaptability to any location which belong to the

SAMPSON COMBINATION.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD.—LOST OR STOLEN, CERtificate No. 11,658, for $10,000 United States 10-40 five per cent. stock, registered, in the name of Grant Thorburn, Jr., and assigned on its back to R. P. Spencer. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same. Fifty dollars reward will be paid for the return to KETCHUM, PHIPPS & BELKNAP, No. 24 Broad-st.

$20 REWARD.—LOST ON THE 11TH inst., in a 23d-st. stage, or on leaving it at the corner of 8th-av., a GOLD WATCH. The finder will receive the above reward and thanks of owner by leaving it at No. 332 West 22d-st.

FOUND—ON MONDAY, IN CHAMBERS-ST., near Centre-st., a pair of SPECTACLES, which the owner can have by describing same to H. S. McILVAIN, No. 210 East 19th-st.

LOST—A BANK BOOK ON THE MANHATtan Savings Institution, No. 59,904. The finder will please return same to the bank, corner Broadway and Bleecker-st.

LOST—BANK BOOK NO. 12,967, CHARLES G. YOUNG, with the Broadway Savings Institution. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at the bank.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEB. 16, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
ORPHEE AUX ENFERS. Characters by Mlle. Tostee, Mlle. Duclos, Mlle. Delphine, Mlle. Cadic, Messrs. Ducre, Leduc, Duschesne, Guidon, Lagriffoul, and others.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner of 6th-av.
ROMEO AND JULIET. Characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Mark Smith, Adams, T. J. Hind, Monroe, Norris, Miss Mary McVicker, Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Proudfoot, and others.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING. Characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, Gilbert, Fisher, Stoddart, Ringgold, Miss Rose Eytinge, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Miss Annie Ward and others.

BROUGHAM'S THEATRE.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
AN IRISH STEW and THE DRAMATIC REVIEW FOR 1868. Characters by Mr. John Brougham, Mr. Stoddart, Miss Newton, Miss Fisher and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
FORTY THIEVES; OR, STRIKING OIL IN FAMILY JARS. Characters by Misses Lydia Thompson, Weber, Markham, Grattan, Mr. Beckett and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. Sinclair and others.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
GENEVIEVE. Characters by Mme. Rose-Bell, Mme. Desclauzas, Mlle. Rizarelli. Messrs. Carrier Bourgoin, Beckers, Genot, Petit and others.

THEATRE COMIQUE,
No. 514 Broadway.
PLUTO, and COMIC SKETCHES and LIVING STATUES. Characters by Mr. W. H. Lingard, Misses Alice Dunning, Norman, Lingard, Laton and others.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
NITA; OR, WOMAN'S CONSTANCY. Leading character by Mlle. Zoe.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
Afternoon—IXION. Evening—FRA DIAVOLO and FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence. EXHIBITION OF CURIOSITIES. Open day and evening.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
MERCHANT OF VENICE. Leading characters by Mr. McKean Buchanan and Miss Virginia Buchanan.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
GRAND COMBINATION OF MUSIC, PLAYS, PANTOMIMES, ACROBATIC FEATS, &c.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
RAG WOMAN AND HER DOGS, THE FLYING DUTCHMAN, &c. By a powerful cast.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.

UNION LEAGUE CLUB THEATRE.
Madison-av., corner 26th-st.
A GLASS OF WATER. Mme. Von Baerndorf in leading character.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
SHAKESPEREAN FESTIVAL, (Burlesque,) NEGRO COMICALITIES, &c.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
ELIXIR OF LOVE. (Burlesque,) VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c.

COSMOPOLITAN HALL.
16th-st., near 3d-av.
GRAND DOUBLE CONCERT. By the Schopfer's Singing Association.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
GRAND COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT. Artists: Mme. Lanari, Miss Adelaide Phillips, Herr Ole Bull, Mr. S. B. Mills, S. R. Warner and others.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.
We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

A serious difficulty recently occurred at Swatow, China, between the natives and some sailors of the British gunboat *Grasshopper*. The sailors made a desperate fight, killing and wounding a number of their adversaries, but were finally overpowered and driven to their boats. Eleven of their number were wounded.

The new Ministry of Greece has countermanded the recent instructions to the army and navy to prepare for war.

The Mikado of Japan recently received at Yeddo the representatives of foreign Powers, and expressed a desire to maintain peaceful relations with them.

A dispatch from London says that it is officially announced that the insurgent Cretan leaders have all submitted to Turkish authority, and that the island is now tranquil.

The reported evacuation of Asuncion by the Paraguayan army, and subsequent flight of President LOPEZ, is confirmed by later advices from Rio Janerio.

CONGRESS.

Mr. MORGAN presented to the Senate yesterday the remonstrance of citizens of New-York against the erection of a bridge over the East River, unless it be at such an elevation as to leave navigation entirely unobstructed. Mr. MORTON, from the Select Committee appointed to notify the President and Vice-President elect of their election, submitted their answers accepting the offices to which they had been chosen. The bill to authorize the payment of officers appointed in the Southern States and employed in the revenue service who could not take the test oath, was taken up. Mr. SAWYER advocated the bill, claiming that as the officers had done the service required they were entitled to the pay. After a lengthy debate the further consideration of the subject was postponed. A brief debate on the Indian Appropriation bill followed, after which a recess till evening was taken. Some debate took place at the evening session upon the bill to repeal the Usury laws of the District of Columbia, but the discussion was interrupted by the application of the House for a Conference Committee on the suffrage amendment. This also caused debate, which resulted in both subjects being laid aside. Some miscellaneous and unimportant business was transacted, and the Senate adjourned.

In the House a large number of bills and resolutions for reference were introduced under the call of States, and referred to appropriate committees. Numerous resolutions, petitions and memorials were disposed of in like manner. Mr. BROOKS, on a question of privilege, moved to discharge without costs, FLORENCE SCANNELL, the witness who is under arrest for having refused to testify before the Committee on Election Frauds. Mr. BROOKS sent to the Clerk's desk the petition of Mr. SCANNELL, setting forth that he intended no disrespect to the House; that he was not the owner of a trotting-horse, and that he did own a diamond pin, but did not like to pawn it to get money to pay the costs charged against him. Mr. COVODE made the point of order that the petition was not respectful, and the Speaker sustained the point. Mr. WARD objected to Mr. BROOKS being allowed to proceed, as he had incorporated the disrespectful portion in his speech. The House sustained the objection, and Mr. BROOKS' motion was laid on the table. The Senate amendments to the joint resolution relative to the suffrage amendments were taken from the table. After some debate the amendments were non-concurred in, and a Committee of Conference asked for. The acceptance of Gen. GRANT and Speaker COLFAX of the offices of President and Vice-President was reported by the Select Committee. Some debate followed on a bill reported by the Reconstruction Committee, relieving a large number of persons from legal and political disabilities, but without disposing of it the House took a recess till evening. The Internal Revenue bill was debated at length in the evening session, but without disposing of it the House adjourned.

GENERAL.

The Cuban authorities have declared the City of Trinidad to be in a state of siege. A battle is reported to have taken place recently near Mancarqua, in which, according to official reports, the insurrectionists were defeated.

On Friday last a man and his wife, who live near St. Louis, went to the city on business, leaving their little boy eight years of age at home with the hired man. On their return they found their house had been robbed, and a short search revealed the dead body of the boy, covered up under a pile of corn and a couple of sacks of wheat. He had been smothered to death. His hands and feet had been tied, and the wheat then thrown over him. The hired man is missing, and is supposed to be the thief and murderer.

At Milton, Del., on Wednesday evening last, a large audience assembled in the large room of the Academy to listen to a Glee Club. Shortly after they were seated the floor gave way and the audience were precipitated amid the ruins to the floor below. Fortunately no one was killed, and but two or three persons seriously injured.

A suit is now being tried in Chicago involving property valued at a $1,500,000. CARL GOTTFRIED UHLICH died intestate some time since, directing $50,000 to be paid to his eldest son, HENRY, with whom he had previously quarreled, and a monthly allowance to his second son, who was of weak intellect. The remainder he directed should be divided between his youngest son and a man named MUHLKE. HENRY sues to recover from MUHLKE, alleging that he exercised undue influence over the deceased. The case attracts much attention in Chicago.

Chicago has got rid of 597,954 of its hogs this season.

A heavy snow-storm prevailed in Canada yesterday, blockading the railroads and interrupting travel. The last snow-storm there cost the Grand Trunk Railroad $100,000.

In the Supreme Court, yesterday, Chief Justice CHASE, delivering the opinion, decided that gold contracts must be satisfied with coin. Where the kind of currency is not mentioned, then legal tenders are as lawful in such connection. Messrs. DAVIS and SWAYNE gave their qualified consent, but Mr. MILLER dissented in great measure from the opinion.

The death of JAMES DOYLE, the Philadelphian lawyer, who was found insensible in the street on Sunday morning, is ascertained to have been caused by an accidental fall while intoxicated.

United States Senator MORGAN, of New-York, obtained a judgment in the Circuit Court at St. Louis, on Saturday, against G. W. THATCHER, for $37,800.

A mass meeting was held at Cooper Institute, last evening, to impress upon the Federal Government the necessity of taking steps to secure the release of American citizens now in English prisons on charges of complicity with Fenianism in America. Speeches were made by Mayor HALL, District-Attorney GARVIN, J. A. MCCAFFERY, Gen. O'NEIL, and others, and a committee was appointed to go to Washington to press the matter upon Congress.

It is reported that two gentlemen of this City are to ride a velocipede race from here to Chicago for a wager of $1,500 a side. No time is fixed as yet within which the feat is to be accomplished.

The books for the new Coöperative Society of striking printers were opened yesterday at No. 68 East Broadway, and 900 shares were subscribed for at $10 each. The clothing cutters on strike met again last evening, received reports, and announced a mass meeting at No. 10 Stanton-street for Thursday evening. The sailors on strike will meet to-night at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway.

Gen. EGBERT L. VIELE has furnished the Mayor with an interesting report on the condition of the public markets, with valuable suggestions for their improvement.

Cotton was quite dull yesterday at drooping prices. Breadstuffs were generally slow of sale, though prices favored buyers. Provisions were quiet, but not notably altered in values. Groceries, in fair request. Freights, dull.

Transactions at the cattle-yards were decidedly dull yesterday. Prices ranged from 8c.@17c. ₱ lb., net weight. Only an occasional bullock was sold for over 16c. Most of the sales were made at about 13c.@15c. ₱ lb., while hundreds did not bring 12c. Prices of cattle are declining. Trade in sheep is fairly active, with prices unchanged. Common to fair sheep sell from 4½c.@6c. ₱ lb., live weight. The best sheep 6¾c.@7½c. ₱ lb., with a few selected prime, grain-fed sheep at 7½c.@8c. ₱ lb., live weight. The swine market is dull, with prices declining. Prime corn-fed, 11c.@11¾c. ₱ lb., live weight. Dressed, 14c. @15c., with a few selected above these figures. Common hogs ½c.@1c. ₱ lb. less than these rates. Prices for milch cows are maintained at satisfactory rates. There is a fair demand for new milch cows. Some prime cows were sold for over $100 each. Common cows, $70@$90 ₱ head.

The Tenure-of-Office Law.

Gen. GRANT has made public proclamation of his purpose to clear the Civil Service of the thieves and imbeciles who have failed to collect the revenue, or have put it into their own pockets instead of the Treasury. He has declared that he will make removals from office to accomplish this result.

But by himself he cannot do this. The *law* forbids it. He has no power to remove any office-holder, no matter how flagrant his dishonesty or his incapacity; he can only *suspend* him and await the approval of the Senate. In his speech the other day all he could do was to promise reform, with the *concurrence of the Senate*. As things stand now, Mr. SUMNER'S assertion is true; the Senate is the Government. It has taken upon itself some of the most important of the functions of the Executive, and especially its control over the subordinate officers of the civil administration.

Will the Senate *aid* Gen. GRANT in reforming the Civil Service, or will it obstruct him in his efforts? No one thing tended more strongly to defeat Senator MORGAN'S reëlection, than the belief that he would keep in office the Federal office-holders of this City and State, who have secured their appointments through his influence, and who have proved their unfitness for their positions. Gov. FENTON was sent in his place, very largely because he was a new man, much more likely to aid Gen. GRANT in making the removals he may find essential, than to oppose and obstruct him.

The experience with the Senate, thus far, in its control of Executive appointments, has not been encouraging. We believe that there has not yet been a single case in which the Senate has "approved" the removal or suspension of a single office-holder, if he happened to be a member of the dominant party. Revenue officers have been convicted by the Courts of crime, have been sentenced and have actually gone to the Penitentiary, and have yet been kept in office by the refusal or failure of the Senate to approve their removal. It is impossible that a numerous body like the Senate should perform executive duties of this kind with vigor, energy and a proper sense of responsibility. And, as our experience proves, the chances are ten to one that party sympathies and party interests will control its executive action in all cases where the removal of party favorites is concerned.

The Tenure-of-Office law ought to be repealed. It can serve no other purpose now than to *prevent Gen.* GRANT *from making the removals which he may deem essential to the public service*. The Senate has full control over his appointments. They must be submitted to its consent and approval; what more do Senators require? If the President can make no removals,—if in every case of suspension from office he must send his reasons to the Senate, and they must be submitted to the investigations of a committee, and then to the ordeal of the Senate itself, it is clear that practically his power of removal amounts to nothing. The delays and uncertainties surrounding it,—the chances of thwarting his action by the Senate's vote,—will be so great as to deprive it of all terror and all effect.

If the Senate intends to aid Gen. GRANT in his efforts for civil reform, let it repeal the Tenure-of-Office bill, by which it has tied his hands.

Life Insurance as an Investment—Result of Mismanagement.

The remark of a correspondent, that the value of life insurance as an investment "is the vital point in the whole discussion," is true only with material qualifications. It is not at all correct, considering the term "investment" in its ordinary mercantile sense. Its force and applicability depend upon a just conception of insurance as a provident system, with life-contingencies as an essential element. Thus understood, the comparison instituted between stock and mutual plans, in the letter we published on Sunday, is irrelevant and fallacious.

The truth is, that life insurance has none of the characteristics of a good "investment." WEBSTER defines the latter to be "the laying out of money in the purchase of some species of property, usually of a permanent nature." An investment, to be good, must be fixed and tangible. It should at all times be subject to the control of the investor. He must have a reasonable certainty of being able, in ordinary circumstances, to realize not less than the cost. There must be an assurance of growth, moreover, either in the shape of income, admitting of reinvestment, or of appreciated value. Now, these conditions are not fulfilled by life insurance. The insured surrenders the control of the money paid as premiums to a company in consideration of value hereafter to be rendered. He cannot realize at will the amount he has paid; the most he can demand is the surrender value, in cash, of a policy after it has run a specific period, or an agreement to repay the amount of his premiums when he dies. By what is known as "endowment insurance," he may indeed secure the payment of the sum insured on reaching a given age, or sooner if he die; but this is profitably available only for young lives, and is very different from a genuine investment. Taking all things into account, then, we think that no shrewd investor will, for the mere purpose of investment, seek the intervention of an insurance company in the management of his money. He can secure almost certain profits in other directions, with the advantage of being all the time master of his own means, instead of being dependent upon the judgment, integrity, vigilance and success of a corporation, in whose direction he has no voice.

The case is not altered by the prominence which companies and their agents give to the "investment" aspect of their business. The fact that they systematically urge the profitableness of insurance simply as an investment, shows how far both ignore the real character and merits of insurance, and presume upon the ignorance and credulity of the public. It is this tendency to exaggerate the factitious features of the system which brings it into disrepute among intelligent inquirers. Emphasis is placed, for example, upon alleged enormous "profits," which are for the most part predicated upon a delusion; while the investment plea is urged on grounds which may mislead for the moment, but in the end not seldom produce dissatisfaction and disgust.

Life insurance derives its title to approval and support from its efficacy as a provident agency, and from this alone. It is one of the safest and most beneficent applications of the principle of association; a means by which combination enables individuals to make provision against the contingency of death, to an extent and with a certainty not otherwise attainable. If men were sure of life for a known period, and were also sure of their ability during that period annually to invest the equivalent of an insurance premium, insurance itself would be unnecessary. Every one might then accumulate on his own account. But the uncertainty of life, estimated individually, renders expedient other methods of providing for the possible necessities of widows and orphans. Though the law of mortality, taking men in the aggregate, is so well fixed that there is no hazard or difficulty in covering the average yearly death rate, yet the individual risk is always imminent. And here life insurance comes in with its wise and merciful facilities for assuaging the hardships and sorrows incident to unexpected death. From the moment of insurance, the interests of a family are as effectually protected as they could be after years of steady accumulation. The man may die at any moment thereafter, but insurance has enabled him to guard those he loves against the horrors of sudden and helpless poverty. From this point of view the system is admirable. It enables all in good health, and with proper expectation of life, to lay up a store that is available when most required. It is essentially a provident—as distinguished from a speculative or "investment"—system; a system which stimulates habits of thrift, and averts more suffering than any other human agency.

There are other and not less legitimate applications of the principle, as where insurance serves the purpose of collateral security, or enables a person to privide for his own old age through the means of an annuity or endowment insurance. But the provident principle pervades them all, and constitutes the strong ground which a judicious and truthful agent will never abandon in his efforts to acquire business. Only when this characteristic shall be kept constantly in view, will companies be able to dispense with the meretricious pretensions now so common.

To these pretensions, coupled with a vicious practice which has crept into the payment of agents' commission, may in no small degree be ascribed the large proportion of lapsed policies—policies which are dropped after the payment of premiums without the receipt of money compensation from the company. Under the best management there will always be more or less of these policies. Inability to continue the payment of premiums, the termination of the necessity which originally suggested insurance, and other causes, will inevitably lead to the abandonment of some policies. But the percentage thus abandoned should be comparatively small. That it here acquires undue proportions is, we believe, attributable to two circumstances arising out of corporate mismanagement: one, the misrepresentation employed in the acquisition of business; the other, the failure to identify the interest of the agent who obtains the business with its continuance.

When persons are induced to join an insurance company by exaggerated statements concerning the value of insurance as an investment, or the early and constant acquisition of what are miscalled profits, they are not unlikely, sooner or later, to declare themselves deceived. The charms of the "investment," regarded solely as such, vanish after a little experience; and under the same rude teaching, the agent's version of profits is unpleasantly corrected. The first impulse of one who discovers that he has miscalculated is to suffer his policy to lapse. He is content to lose what he has paid, but he will pay no more. The number of losses from this cause is undoubtedly considerable. And the remedy is to be sought in the adoption of greater candor and more exact truthfulness on the part of companies and those whom they control. Let insurance be presented in its provident aspect, and its hold will be strong. Those who so regard it when insuring their lives will be very likely to keep up their policies, for they are actuated by duty as well as by an enlightened interest.

But further, the agents who procure insurances must be made to benefit by their continuance. At present, in the majority of instances, they have no concern in the keeping up of policies. They receive an enormous, and what we may term a capitalized commission, out of the first premium; and there their interest ends. A sound practice, on the contrary, would make their recompense contingent upon the maintenance of policies, by abolishing the costly commission now paid at the outset, and, instead, paying a small commission out of the annual renewals. By the latter method the agent would be pecuniarily interested in keeping alive policies; whereas at present he rarely troubles himself except to obtain new policies. His gains depend more upon new business than upon the duration of old business—which is a cardinal blunder. The adoption of a better system might have the effect of reducing the number of policies annually issued by certain companies, but it would confer upon them a more durable prosperity, and avert the mortification and hardship incident to thousands of lapsed policies.

The relative cost and profits of insurance, under different plans, are a branch of the subject which must be separately discussed.

Coin Contracts—An Important Decision by the Supreme Court.

The question as to the payment of coin contracts made prior to the passage of the Legal-tender act, was yesterday decided by the Supreme Court of the United States. The decision was that such contracts must be satisfied in coin. As the matter is one of very great public interest and importance, we may give an outline of the case which called forth this decision.

In December, 1851, CHRISTIAN METZ and wife executed to FREDERICK BRONSON a mortgage upon certain lands in Erie County, New-York, to secure the payment of $1,400 on the 1st day of January, 1857, "in gold and silver coin, lawful money of the United States," with interest semi-annually, "in coin, as aforesaid." In March, 1853, the mortgaged premises were conveyed to PETER RODES, who assumed the payment of the mortgage and paid the interest thereon as it accrued, up to and including the interest due Jan. 1, 1864.

On the 10th of January, 1865, RODES tendered to BRONSON $1,507 in United States *legal-tender notes*, and requested him to accept this payment in satisfaction of the mortgage and to execute a discharge. This BRONSON refused to do, claiming that the mortgage should be paid *in gold or silver coin*. At the time the offer was made the market value in this City of legal-tender notes, as compared with gold or silver coin, was one to two and twenty-five one-hundredths. RODES thereupon commenced action to obtain a judgment that the mortgage be satisfied. The cause was tried in Erie County before Justice GROVES, who rendered judgment *dismissing the complaint with costs*, holding that the plaintiff had *not* made tender according to contract, and that he was not therefore entitled to the relief sought. On appeal to the General Term, in this State, that judgment was *reversed* and a judgment directed in accordance with the prayer of the complaint; and this judgment was subsequently affirmed by the Court of Appeals of New-York.

In this state of facts BRONSON, in January of last year, carried the case to the United States Supreme Court. He contended that the mortgagor, Mr. RODES, having, for a valuable and adequate consideration, engaged to pay $1,400 "in gold or silver coin," as the condition of discharging his land from the lien of the mortgage, he was compelled to show, in order to sustain his action, that he had performed or had offered to perform his contract as stipulated, or had been prevented from performing it by the defendant, to entitle himself to the relief demanded.

RODES maintained the theory of the General Term and Court of Appeals of this State, contending that the real intention of the parties was to secure the payment of the mortgage "in lawful money," and that Congress was possessed of power to pass the act in question, (the Legal-tender act,) and the Court should enforce it.

The decision yesterday rendered by Chief Justice CHASE, is the conclusion of this protracted series of litigations.

It is not probable that the cases of which this is to serve as precedent are very numerous. For it will be observed that the decision applies only to such contracts, made before the passage of the Legal-tender act, as were made *specifically payable in coin*: when the kind of currency is not mentioned, then "legal tenders" are lawful money in such connection.

The judgment may produce some disturbance in mercantile and moneyed circles, and may give rise to some further litigation, but its justice cannot be questioned. The Legal-tender act would seem to have been a necessity of the war-time, and we expect to see its constitutionality affirmed; but a grievous wrong was committed when the State Courts made the enactment of this law a reason for invading the sanctity of contracts previously in existence. Where silence was observed in regard to the nature of the payment, greenbacks were properly available as legal tender. In other cases, where gold was promised, payment in gold should have been enforced. The Supreme Court has now invested the equitable view with the binding force of law.

This proceeding to some extent renders unnecessary the measure pending in Congress for the legalization of gold contracts. We now know that they are already legal, and therefore obligatory. Some legislation is still necessary, however, to provide against the possible abuse of opportunities when two kinds of currency are brought into play.

A Proposed Board of Wharves and Piers for New-York.

No city in the world has finer approaches than New-York, and none could turn them to more advantage. Situated at the head of a magnificent bay, and washed on two sides by broad rivers, its water-front presents unequaled facilities for the display of splendid commercial architecture. But we turn the worst side to the world. Instead of a line of wharves and piers of approved model and substantial material, suited to the requirements of its vast commerce, the City presents a front of wretched, tumble-down wooden structures, that lack even the merit of cheapness to palliate their ugliness and inutility.

To remedy this state of things, but moved by commercial rather than æsthetic considerations, the Citizens' Association has prepared and brought before the Legislature a bill, which will be found in another column, for the establishment of a Board of Wharves and Piers for the Harbor of New-York, which appears to be, in the main, a just and practicable measure. It provides for the consolidation of New-York and Brooklyn into one harbor district, in which the entire water-front of both cities shall be under the control and supervision of a Board composed of thirteen members, to which the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn and the Comptroller of the former City shall belong. This will bring all the wharves and piers of both cities under the supervision of one body of men, while the provisions of the bill are so drawn that no unnecessary burden shall be laid on private capital and enterprise. The bill gives the Board control in those matter only where such control is absolutely essential to the commercial welfare of the City. Another good feature of the proposed measure is that it creates no debt. No bonds will have to be issued to carry on the work. No costly jobs will be undertaken, for the benefit of contractors. The entire expense of the Board is to be limited to the sum of $50,000 per annum, and this is to be expended under the sanction of some of our most responsible merchants. The fact that the bill presents such paltry opportunities for pilfering, may not commend it to favorable notice at Albany; but it has the active support of the leading commercial interests of New-York, and ought to receive the prompt attention of the Legislature.

Obstructing the Streets.

The streets and open places of the City are designed for the use of the public. But it seems to be the practice to allow individuals to seize, and obstruct and use them, almost at pleasure, for their own private and personal advantage. The extent to which this practice is carried in every part of the City is disgraceful. The City Hall Park, and the sidewalks which surround it, are almost wholly *blocked* by the shanties which have been built upon them, for the accommodation of apple-women, peanut venders, and the employes of the City Railroads. At the lower end of the park, the space is almost wholly monopolized in this way.

We believe the Common Council a year or two since gave the Mayor the right thus to give away the streets, sidewalks and public places of the City, at his discretion. The principle of the ordinance was dangerous and discreditable, and, as might have been foreseen, it has been grossly abused. There is scarcely an open place, or a sidewalk, or a street, in the City, especially in the more crowded parts of it, that has not been withdrawn from the public use for which it was intended, and awarded to private parties who thus get the privilege of doing business without paying rent.

The projection of porches and signs,—the constructing of stairway entrances to basements, the use of the walks for dry-goods boxes and of the streets for bricks and lumber used in building, and the conversion of the streets into stables, where carts, trucks and vehicles of all kinds are stored when not in use, are all parts of the same abuse,—which is growing to be a flagrant and intolerable nuisance.

The whole City is complaining of the want of street room, and of sidewalk accommodation. Our streets are too narrow;—the railroads make them still less available for all other kinds of traffic;—the sidewalks of our great thoroughfares are all too narrow to accommodate the pedestrians who traverse them. Yet we deliberately allow them to be made still narrower, and to be withdrawn more and more from the use of the public, for the benefit of private persons who want the *profits* of trade without its expenses.

This is all wrong and ought to be corrected. These privileges of encroaching on the public streets for private business ought no longer to be granted, and those that have been granted ought to be withdrawn. It is the business of the City authorities to see that the public convenience is promoted,—not obstructed.

The Darien Canal—Success of Mr. Caleb Cushing's Mission.

Gen. CUSHING not only finished his business at Bogota within a fortnight, but was so completely successful as to bring back with him the desired treaty itself, (the finest Valentine of the season,) which he laid before Mr. SEWARD last Sunday.

In other words, every political obstacle to the construction of a great interoceanic ship-canal across the Isthmus of Darien is now removed; it remains only to attack the physical obstacles forthwith, and, vast as these are, we may predict that they will assuredly yield to the devices of modern engineering.

Ten years hence the wonder will be, not that the ship-canal is made, but that it was not made before. Ten years hence there will probably be *two* canals instean of *one* piercing the narrow strait. Indeed, it is said that an agent of the Nicaraguan Government some time ago concluded an agreement in Paris for the construction of an interoceanic canal through Nicaragua. If so, we shall now have a race between Yankee and Frenchman for the great prize; and, meanwhile, we hear the English railroad scheme matched by a private American railroad enterprise, which has secured aid and concessions from Costa Rica. So, in fine, with an interoceanic ship-canal through the possessions of New-Grenada, and another through Nicaragua, and with a new interoceanic railroad through Honduras, and another through Costa Rica, and with all four enterprises moving on together, who shall say to what extent the isthmus will not be riddled with canals and belted with railroads within the ten or twenty years to come?

The purpose of the mission of Gen. CUSHING to Bogota was to secure from the Government of New-Grenada the privilege of making further surveys by the United States Government, and also, if possible, to secure a right of way across the isthmus. It is understood that *both* these objects have been accomplished; that not only the privilege of survey has been granted, but that a right, secured by treaty, has been negotiated with New-Grenada, to construct the interoceanic canal over such route as the engineers of the Government may deem proper, after their surveys are concluded.

This task the Government may itself undertake, or may authorize by act of Congress a private company to do. One such company was incorporated last year by the Legislature of New-York, including such well-known capitalists and constructors as Peter Cooper, Cyrus Butler, W. T. Coleman, Marshall O. Roberts, F. M. Kelley, C. K. Garrison, F. A. Conkling, W. H. Vanderbilt, and others, who have since become fully organized under their charter as a joint stock company for constructing a ship-canal.

The next step in the practical solution of the problem is the selection of the route—a matter to be determined by careful surveys. The entire isthmus, from Guatemala, or, indeed, for that matter, even from Tehuantepec down into New-Grenada, has been examined for that purpose; but, as we have already said, the attention of American engineers has been chiefly fixed upon two routes, of which one runs from the Gulf of San Miguel to Caledonia Bay, and the other from the Bayone River to the Gulf of San Blas.

Of these two routes, the former was suggested nearly twenty years ago, and surveyed partially by an English engineer, Mr. GISBORNE. It has been pronounced entirely practicable, and will justify further and complete survey. The latter route has been repeatedly and accurately surveyed by Mr. F. M. KELLEY, (so late as 1864,) and found to be entirely feasible, and to possess some manifest advantages. Among others, it leads from and to deep and spacious harbors, and would require but thirty miles of ship canal to complete the whole work. It is true that the enormous barrier of the Cordilleras is interposed here as elsewhere, but it has been proposed to cut through them by a tunnel seven miles long, 100 feet wide and 115 feet high, which would not only allow steamers, of course, to pass, but even a first-class man-of-war, with her topmast and top-gallantmast struck and her yards braced.

Three years ago, Congress appropriated $40,000 for a Government survey of the two routes just mentioned, in order to decide which of the two is the more practicable. We may well congratulate the country that the isthmus interoceanic canal is to be made under American auspices, and controlled by our countrymen. As a conduit of the world's commerce, its value is beyond estimate.

MINOR TOPICS.

Yesterday was a notable day in the Wall-street dealings in the Public Funds, which were in unusually urgent demand on home and foreign investment, as well as on speculative account. The transactions in the more active issues were of extraordinary magnitude at prices which showed an advance of from ¾ and 1¼ per cent. as compared with Saturday forenoon's quotations, most of the improvement having resulted from the operations of yesterday. All the exportable bonds were eagerly taken by foreign houses, causing a rise, in the instance of the 1862 five-twenties, of 1½ and 1¾ per cent. on very light offerings, in the face of the reported activity and buoyancy in the European markets. The home demand grows as rapidly as the foreign inquiry, both absorbing the floating supply of bonds at an unusually extensive rate, and giving to holders who are disposed to realize every advantage as to price, the tendency of values in all instances being to higher figures. Gen. GRANT'S speech, Saturday, has already had the effect of allaying all uneasiness as to the financial policy of the incoming Administration, and of confirming popular confidence in the solvency and uprightness of the Government. After the adjournment of the Boards for the day, prices yielded a little, under partial realizations; United States five-twenties of 1862, which sold up to 116, closed at 115¾. Gold dull at 135¾. Sterling exchange weak at 109 for the best bills.

Yesterday saw the usual daily number of petitions presented to Congress "in reference to the constitutional recognition of Almighty God as the source of all authority and power in civil government, and the Lord Jesus Christ as the ruler among the nations." We do not know that any of the very large number of persons who sign these petitions have yet told us what they would do about the political franchises of the million *Hebrews* who are now citizens of this country, under the existing Constitution.

The New-York correspondents of the country Press are spinning long yarns about the organization of Vigilance Committees, which is said to be going on in this City. This is all moonshine. Nothing of the sort is in progress or intended. The trouble about Vigilance Committees here is that every one of them would be under the control of the scoundrels and roughs. The gangs of ruffians would be seized with sudden spasms of virtue, and would constitute a majority of every committee. The honest citizens would find themselves at the wrong end of the rope.

Gen. VIELE, who was appointed last year by the Common Council to examine into the condition of the market system of this City, and report some means for its reconstruction, has sent in his report to the Mayor. He has made, as will be seen elsewhere, a number of suggestions on the subject for the enlightenment of the Common Council.

BLAISDELL did his best to save the expense of taking him to Sing Sing. He did not think it worth while, for he confidently expected a pardon within two or three days at furthest. We are strongly in favor of economy on the part of the Government; still we are glad that his protest was not unheeded, and that the officers in charge of his case took the responsibility of incurring the cost of his transfer to the State Prison. When the pardon *does* come, the expense of bringing him back will not be very heavy; and if it should happen not to come at all the cost of his maintenance there will be less than here. Besides, he can earn more money for the State. President JOHNSON has a good deal to think of nowadays, and it would not be very strange if he should forget to send the pardon.

The four points of the political compass of the next Administration, as indicated by Gen. GRANT, and which must be kept constantly in view by Congress:
Economy.
Retrenchment.
Faithful collection of the revenue.
Payment of the public debt.
Every Congressman should learn off by heart his speech of Saturday.

President JOHNSON must try again before he succeeds in gratifying Gen. BUTLER by getting KILPATRICK out of office. We have a telegram stating, on the authority of Gen. DENT, that the nomination of his brother to the Chilian mission was "unasked and promptly *refused*." The device was a shrewd one, but it seems to have miscarried.

The resolution offered in the House yesterday by Mr. NIBLACK, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to sell *thirty* millions of gold, will hardly stand the test of a little analysis. The amount of coin owned by the Treasury on the 1st of February, was, according to the official debt statement, *fifty-six* millions. From this sum there is to be paid out for interest *six* millions in March and about *thirty* millions on the 1st of May—leaving *twenty* millions; that is, *ten* millions *less* than the amount which Mr. NIBLACK proposes to sell. If, however, we add *thirty* millions as the amount likely to be paid in, in the meantime, from Customs duties, the Treasury would still have in May but *twenty* millions; and if in this state of facts the *Bulls* could not work their will, they would show themselves less smart than they are supposed to be.

The telegraphic weather-notes which come from all quarters of the compass and of the country, after a great storm like that of the past two days, are always interesting. The trouble with them is that they do not always give us the *kind* of information we want. We not only need to know that they have the storm in other places, but when it will probably cease here. If instead of a telegram reading, for example, "Burlington, 10 A. M.—A heavy rainstorm here," or something of the kind, we should receive indications when a storm *began*, and above all, when it *ceased*, we could guess very nearly, from a table of results, about our own chances of fair weather to come.

The Mexicans are troubling themselves a great deal about the "mission of Gen. ROSECRANS," supposing it to have something to do with schemes of annexation. But this is all a mistake. Gen. ROSECRANS was not sent to Mexico to negotiate for its annexation, or for the purchase of any part of its territory, or to secure railroad franchises. His "mission" has nothing to do with any of these things, or any *such* things. It is simply to perform the ordinary duties of a Minister, and there is no necessity for the Mexicans to be troubled about it.

Some very serious complaints are made of the construction and management of the Central Pacific Railroad, through Nevada, by a correspondent writing from that State to the San Francisco *Herald*. The writer professes to speak from personal knowledge when he says the road is the worst constructed and about the worst managed road he has ever seen. The grades are very heavy, the curves very sharp, the road-bed badly made, and the superstructure very badly laid. The work is so far removed from general observation that it is not easy to test these important statements in regard to its construction; but it will be a national calamity if this great enterprise should prove to be of an inferior and unsatisfactory character.

The last Alaska news is that "all is quiet at Sitka." *Laus Deo!* The news last preceding from the same region was that our soldiers were thrashing the Indians. Let us hope that matters will continue "all quiet there." It is enough to have an "Indian question" on the Plains without getting another under the Arctic Circle.

How many words were in Gen. GRANT'S last speech—or his *first* speech—which is it? The French papers have told us that NAPOLEON'S latest contained one thousand two hundred, or thereabouts, but nobody seems to have made the computation in this American instance. It is curious enough to see how Gen. GRANT'S utterances are listened to and waited for as earnestly as those of that imperial Sphynx, and almost as widely criticised and commented on. Both have found out the golden worth of silence, and their words accordingly are received like those of the Fairy Princess who spoke pearls—though in the case of these two rulers of men, nuggets would be the more appropriate word. WASHINGTON had the same sort of taciturnity; and it would be well if all Congresses, Parliaments, Cortes and Legislatures would take to such an economic style of statesmanship.

Comptroller GREEN suggests that in time New-York will look for more rivers to drink, and have some difficulty in finding them. No doubt such is the tendency of the present system of supply. But why should we not have inexhaustible North River for Croton? It seems surprising that so simple a thing, apparently, as the purification of the common or brackish water of rivers has not been effected by some of the means and appliances of science. A system of water-works, or several such, in different places, may yet be in operation, drawing the water from the river, purifying it and sending it quickly and plentifully through the City pipes. In such a case Manhattan need not ask what it should do for drink. Everything is in the course of improvement, and the Reservoirs may yet be given back to the Park, to become shrubberies, parterres or botanical gardens.

The expressmen at Springfield, Mass., improve the opportunity to learn to ride the velocipede by using those left with them for transportation. One employe has conveniently lost the tag on one machine, and not knowing whither to send it, keeps it and uses it

TELEGRAMS.

CHINA.

Serious Conflict Between Natives and British Sailors.

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 15.

Late dispatches from China report that a collision took place at Swatow between the Chinese inhabitants and the crew of the British gunboat *Grasshopper*. The fight was obstinate and bloody; the sailors fought desperately, but were overwhelmed by the natives, whose numbers constantly increased, and were compelled to retire to their ship with eleven of their number wounded. Many of the Chinamen were killed and wounded in the affray.

PARAGUAY.

The Evacuation of Asuncion and Flight of Lopez.

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 15.

Later detailed advices from Rio Janeiro fully confirm the previous reports of the evacuation of Asuncion by the Paraguayan Government and army, and of the flight of President LOPEZ into the forest.

GREECE.

Warlike Preparations Suspended.

ATHENS, Sunday, Feb. 14.

The new Ministry has issued instructions to the military and naval officers countermanding the recent orders for warlike preparations.

SPAIN.

More Arrests of Carlists—Volunteers for Cuba.

MADRID, Monday, Feb. 15.

Arrests of Carlists continue to be made in this city and in different parts of the country.

Regiments of the regular service and large numbers of volunteers daily offer their services to the Government for the suppression of the revolt in Cuba.

Señor OLOZAGA has resigned his appointment as Ambassador to France, and also his seat in the Constituent Cortes.

Ex-King FERDINAND, father of the reigning King of Portugal, has accepted the candidature for the throne of Spain.

TURKEY.

Cabinet Appointments by the Sultan.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Monday, Feb. 15.

The Sultan has appointed MEHMID EMIN ALI PASHA Grand Vizier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, RUSCHID PASHA Minister of the Interior, MEDHAT PASHA Governor of Bagdad, and OMAR PASHA Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Candia.

CRETE.

Submission of all the Insurgent Chiefs to Turkish Authority.

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 15.

The following news, which is official, has just been received here:

All the insurgent chiefs of Crete have submitted to the Turkish authority. The island is now tranquil.

JAPAN.

Reception of Foreign Representatives by the Mikado at Yeddo.

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 15.

News has been received from Japan, *via* Shanghae, that the Mikado has received the Ministers of the foreign Powers at Yeddo with great ceremony, and showed an earnest desire to maintain peaceful relations.

FRANCE.

Transfer of a French Consul—His Death.

PARIS, Monday, Feb. 15.

DE CAZOTTE, the present French Consul at San Francisco, has been appointed to succeed BRENIER DE MONTMORAND, Consul at Shanghae. The latter gentleman has been appointed Consul-General at New-York.

[NOTE.—A recent telegram from San Francisco announces the death by small pox of M. DE CAZOTTE.—ED. TIMES.]

CUBA.

The City of Trinidad Besieged—Another Fight.

HAVANA, Monday, Feb. 15.

The City of Trinidad, in the Central Department, has been declared in a state of siege.

An engagement has taken place at Mancargua between the troops and the revolutionists. The official accounts claim a victory for the Government. No reports of the losses on either side are given.

Sugar continues firm; operations are limited.

United States War Vessels in San Francisco—The Recent Snow-storm.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sunday, Feb. 14.

The United States sloop-of-war *Jamestown* has arrived in this harbor, from Mare Island, having been thoroughly overhauled for a cruise on the South Pacific Coast. She carries a battery of 16 guns, and has a crew of 150 officers and men, as well as a fine marine guard.

The United States steamer *Lincoln* is fitting out for a cruise in the North Pacific, having been substituted in place of the *Wyandotte*, which vessel is unsuited for duty on the Alaska coast.

Mount Diablo and the coast range of mountains in the vicinity of San Francisco have been covered with snow for several days. The trains on the Central Pacific Railroad are delayed in the Sierra Nevada Mountains, by one of the most terrific snow-storms known in that region. The snow-belt had extended over eighty miles; the usual distance is about fifty. The snow-sheds withstood the storm, where completed, and furnished full protection to the road.

The Supreme Court of Nevada has rendered an opinion with regard to the constitutionality of the action of the Legislature over the Governor's veto. The Governor's action in calling on the Court to sustain his veto, has created great excitement and ill feeling, and threats of impeachment have been made for abuse of privilege. The decision is against the Governor's objections, and the Legislature is jubilant.

A Suit Commenced in Chicago to Recover $1,500,000.

CHICAGO, Monday, Feb. 15.

A remarkable suit came up for trial in the Superior Court in the Chancery side this morning, involving city property valued at $1,500,000. The suit is brought by HENRY UHLICK, eldest son of the late CARL GOTTFRIED UHLICK. The deceased had three sons. HENRY disagreed with his father, and the two younger sons were of weak intellect. Mr. UHLICK just before his death confided in JOHN H. MUHLIKE, and intrusted his affairs to his management. The millionaire died intestate, though he had directed that his son HENRY should receive $50,000 worth of property, and his second son a small monthly allowance, while the remainder should be divided between his youngest son and MUHLIKE; the latter thus receiving about $700,000. HENRY claims that his father was completely under MUHLIKE's influence, and appeals against such division of the property. The two younger sons and MUHLIKE defend the case.

The total number of hogs slaughtered and packed in this city this season was 597,954.

Attempt to Rob a Bank at Norfolk, Va.

NORFOLK, Va., Monday, Feb. 15.

An unsuccessful attempt was made on Saturday night last to rob the First National Bank of this city. An entrance to the bank was effected by cutting a hole through the roof, which the burglars reached from an adjoining building and then lowering themselves by ropes. The burglars succeeded in forcing open two heavy doors leading to the vaults, and were successfully working on the doors of the vaults when they became alarmed and fled, leaving behind a complete set of most ingeniously-constructed tools.

Collision on the Northwestern Railroad—One Man Killed.

CHICAGO, Monday, Feb. 15.

Saturday evening, during a dense fog, two trains on the Northwestern Railroad collided at Gliddin, Iowa. JOEL BURCH, the roadmaster, received injuries from which he died, and four or five other employes were seriously injured.

Last evening an old and wealthy citizen, named NAHN, interfered in a quarrel in a saloon, and was so seriously beaten by the drunken disputants that he is likely to die.

Gov. Bullock, of Georgia, on the Eligibility of Negroes to Hold Office.

ATLANTA, Ga., Monday, Feb. 15.

The joint resolution of the Legislature, referring the question of the elegibility of negroes to hold office to the Supreme Court of the State, was to-day returned to the Legislature by Gov. BULLOCK without his approval. He says:

"The resolution does not settle, nor even touch two of the leading points, viz., the organization of the Legislature under the law and its subsequent action in excluding a large portion of its members on account of color; that the resolution does not bind the Legislature to abide by the decision of the Supreme Court, or even indicate a disposition to do so; that the well worded resolves do not touch upon one of the vital points at issue, and have no binding force as to the other, likely to satisfy a body of men whose firmness, wisdom and patriotism conducted the country successfully through the great rebellion, and says: May we not expect that Congress will ask stronger guarantees for the rights of over 500,000 American citizens of the black race among us, than the fallible judgment of three citizens of the white race! and that he is unwilling to believe that the Legislature intends to submit it to Congress as a deliberate and final action toward establishing harmony among ourselves, and with Gen. GRANT. It recommends the Legislature to take initiative steps toward the consummation of the policy of Congress, from whom we derive all we have, and we expect to enjoy of civil government, undo what has been done, restore colored members to their seats, and exclude every person who cannot take the test oath."

Heavy Snow-storm in Canada—Railroads Blockaded.

MONTREAL, Canada, Monday, Feb. 15.

Another heavy snow-storm began here last night, and still continues. The railroads are again blocked up. It is reported that the late snow-storm entailed an extra expense to the Grand Trunk Railway of $100,000.

GUELPH, Canada, Monday, Feb. 15.

An explosion took place in an oil refinery to-day. The roof was blown off, and the building considerably wrecked. Three of the workmen were seriously injured.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Monday, Feb. 15.

The most violent snow-storm of the season set in here yesterday noon. More than a foot of snow has already fallen, and the storm still continues. No mails by railroad have left here to-day.

Attempts to Burn Barnum's Hotel in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Md., Monday, Feb. 15.

The occurrence on Saturday evening of a slight fire in the drawing-room of Barnum's Hotel, in connection with the fact of a fire having broken out in the same place a short time previous, has raised suspicion that the fires were the work of an incendiary, and a reward has been offered for the detection of the guilty party.

Successful Robery of a Jewelry Store in Boston.

BOSTON, Mass., Monday, Feb. 15.

About 7 o'clock this evening two men entered the jewelry store of Mr. FEDERHEN, No. 53 Court-street, and asked to look at some diamond rings. While Mr. FEDERHEN's back was turned they snatched a tray containing $2,000 worth of jewelry and rushed out of the store, and made their escape. The thieves are supposed to have arrived from New York.

The Mission to Chili.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TROY, Saturday, Feb. 13, 1869.

Gen. DENT telegraphs me that his brother's nomination as Minister to Chili was unasked and promptly *refused*. J. KILPATRICK.

Death of a Venerable Actor in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Feb. 15.

SOL. SMITH, the once famous theatrical manager, died yesterday morning of congestion of the brain. He was about 68 years old.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

SCRANTON, Penn., Feb. 15.—This morning, about 3 o'clock, the First Methodist Church and parsonage, and another dwelling-house, situated in the Fourth Ward of this city, (Hyde Park,) were burned to the ground. The loss is about $12,000. The church was insured for $1,500 in the Glens Falls (New-York) Company, and the parsonage in the Wyoming (Pennsylvania) Company for $800.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 15.—PLOUBET, PELTON & CO.'s melodeon and cabinet-organ factory, at Bloomfield, was destroyed by fire on Saturday. The loss is about $50,000. The property was insured for $29,000 in Eastern companies. Some eighty mechanics have been thrown out of employment by this disaster.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Mr. MARETZEK's activity and enterprise are equal, fortunately, to the dull inertness of the Academy of Music management. To produce MEYERBEER's opera of "L'Africaine" with the crude elements that prevail in Fourteenth-street was, at all events, an achievement, and this was attained last night. This work, it may be remembered, depends in some way upon a certain ship scene. MEYERBEER aggravated himself on the subject, and all the journals of France dwelt with rapture on the mechanical result that came from his aggravation. The ship swerved round to the fell words of a conspirator, and when the savages boarded it there was a denouement that was brilliant. The scene at the "leading musical establishment of America" looks like a huge and stupidly-constructed bedstead. This ideal was disturbed, however, by the fact that several members of the company pleased themselves and encouraged the illusion of the audience by wading through the pasteboard water and marching, without obstruction, into the side of the ship!

The cast of the opera was good. Mme. LA GRANGE is, of course, admirable as *Selika*. The part is embarrassing and lengthy, but it is studded with gems, and sustains itself to the end. Mme. LA GRANGE gave the various *morceaux* with brilliant effect, but lacked the element that produces applause. Miss MCCULLOCH again surprised her friends by the progress which in a few months she has made in the most difficult of all professions. Her voice is in admirable condition, and she uses it with skill. The *Nelusko* of last night should have been sustained by Signor ORLANDINI; but the gentleman was sick, and Signor MARRA took his place. Signor MARRA's voice is not very large, but like *Mercutio's* wound, it is enough. Signor BOETTI, the new tenor, improves rapidly on acquaintance. He has a good voice, and a delivery which exhibits training. He has also the advantages of youth and presence. Signor ANTONNUCCI was, of course, admirable, and the same may be said of the orchestra and chorus. Mr. MARETZEK presided, and this is always a guarantee of completeness.

On Wednesday, DONIZETTI's opera of "Belisario" will be given.

THE ILLNESS OF PAREPA-ROSA.

The following letter from Mr. CARL ROSA appears in a Philadelphia paper:

BALTIMORE, Feb. 14.

DEAR SIR: I am very sorry to tell you that my poor wife, after having been up and out of doors by the advice of the physician, has had a relapse in her illness, and is again confined to her bed, suffering fearfully and unable to move. We will not be able to come to Philadelphia next week, and I am sure you will let me exchange the date for a later period, and oblige, by doing so, yours sincerely, CARL ROSA.

Mr. GEO. HOOD, Academy of Music.

Theatrical.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

A drama entitled "Nita; or, Woman's Constancy," written by Mr. CHANDOS FULTON to introduce Mlle. ZOE in a speaking character, was produced here last evening. Hitherto this lady has confined her talents to the "French Spy," and its kindred in the red-fire line of stage plays. She belongs to the Lucille Western school of untrimmed lights of the drama—and her voice and gestures vividly recall that model of raw force. The play opens with a lively reproduction of some of the popular features and side-shows of an English fair. "Nita" will be repeated to-night. It has been produced regardless of expense, and, we should judge, everything else. The author certainly suffers from the theatre and the company.

WAVERLEY THEATRE.

This new place of entertainment was not opened last evening, as it had been announced. The rain-storm of Sunday made a tempestuous introduction into the theatre, and damaged the scenery and furniture to a large extent, and rendered a postponement of the initial performance absolutely necessary. A couple of days will be required to get things in order once more, and the Waverley will open, wind and weather permitting, on Wednesday evening.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

At the evening entertainment here two burlesques are now given. "Fra Diavalo" begins the performance, and "The Field of the Cloth of Gold" finishes. To those who believe that there cannot be too much of a good thing this arrangement will bring satisfaction. Mr. and Mrs. FLORENCE appear in both pieces, and in "Fra Diavalo" the comedian revives his graphic sketch of Very Heavy First Villain of the Bowery drama in KIRBY's days.

OBITUARY.

"Sol" Smith.

The well-known actor and theatrical manager, SOL SMITH, died in St. Louis on Sunday morning last, after a short illness of congestion of the brain. Mr. SMITH was born in Chenango County, in this State, on the 20th of April, 1801, and at an early age sought his fortune in the West. In Louisville he learned the trade of a printer, but soon became seized with a desire to appear on the stage, and, after joining a company of strolling players, made his first appearance before the public at Vincennes, Ind., in 1819. After many adventures, and suffering the usual discomforts and hardships incident to the life of a strolling actor, he went to New-Orleans, and in that city, in 1827, appeared as *Billy Lackaday*. The next year he went to Natchez, and there, from the fact that he was habitually cast to play old men, he acquired the sobriquet of "Old SOL SMITH," though he was but twenty-eight years of age at that time. In 1835, he appeared at the old Park Theatre as *Maw-worm*; *Thomas*, in the "Secret;" *Darby*, in the "Poor Soldier;" *Kit Casey* and *Sharp*. He subsequently went South, and became the manager of the Southwestern Theatrical circuit. He possessed a fund of anecdotes and quaint stories relating to actors and the stage, which recently have been collected and published.

Mr. SMITH leaves two sons by his first marriage, MARK, stage manager of BOOTH's new theatre, and SOL, now playing an engagement at WOOD'S. He also leaves several children by his second marriage, none of whom are known to the theatrical profession. Mr. SMITH had accumulated a considerable fortune, which is invested in real estate in and around St. Louis.

EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE GERMAN STEAMSHIP BREMEN.

The steamship *Bremen*, which left Bremen Jan. 30 and Southampton Feb. 2, reached this port yesterday, with two days' later news than was at hand by the *China*.

It is expected that the deaths of 636,881 persons were registered in the United Kingdom in the course of the year 1868. Toward this total England and Wales contributed 480,677, namely, 120,095 in the March quarter and 109,984 in the June quarter, and 130,502 and 120,096 in the September and December periods respectively.

The remains of the late Mr. ERNEST JONES were interred on Jan. 30, in Ardwick Cemetery. The funeral was one of the largest which has been seen in Manchester for some years, and was attended by the Mayor of the city, Sir ELKANAH ARMITAGE, Mr. JACOB BRIGHT, M. P., Mr. T. B. POTTER, M. P., Mr. BEALES, and other political associates of the deceased. The executive of the United Liberal Party and of the Reform League was also represented, and a long line of private carriages brought up the rear of the procession. In a few words spoken over the grave Mr. BEALES bore high testimony to the disinterestedness and the consistency of the departed politician.

Mrs. CHARLES BARNARD, wife of Rev. CHARLES BARNARD, who, under the pseudonym of "Claribel," had acquired so much popularity by her songs and ballads, died Jan. 28, at Dover, of typhoid fever, after an illness of three weeks.

A Dublin telegram states that Mr. CARLETON, the Irish novelist, a false report of whose death was recently circulated, died on Jan. 28. The deceased gentleman was the author of several novels, but he was best known by his "*Traits and Stories of the Irish Peasantry*."

The *France* of Jan. 30 denies a report circulated by some papers that Gen. DIX, the American Minister in Paris, has addressed observations to the French Government on the subject of a recent visit of Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS to the School of St. Cyr. The *France* adds that the relations between France and the United States are characterized by the greatest cordiality.

The French Senate, on Jan. 28, had before it two petitions calling for the removal of the remains of LOUIS PHILIPPE to France. The grounds brought forward in one of these petitions were that the late King had brought the bones of NAPOLEON from St. Helena to France. The Senate rejected the petitions, laying down "that the pious duty of restoring these noble ashes to their native soil belonged exclusively to the family of the illustrious dead."

A statue in relief of the Emperor NAPOLEON on the facade of the newly-erected portion of the Tuileries, fronting the quay, between the Pavilions de Lesdiguières and La Tremouille, has just been exposed to view by the removal of the scaffolding. An inscription underneath runs thus: "NAPOLEON III., Emperor, rebuilt from 1861 to 1868, in the Palace of the Tuileries, the wing raised from 1607 to 1663 by HENRY IV., LOUIS XIII., and LOUIS XIV."

M. STROMEYER, Burgomaster of Constance, has been excommunicated by the Archbishop of Fribourg. The people of the town being unwilling to leave without protest this measure, directed by the clergy against a man universally esteemed, immediately called a public meeting at the theatre. The house was filled to the ceiling, and M. LEINER, Communal Councilor, presided. After having read the ecclesiastical sentence, in which he was frequently interrupted by laughter, the President read to the assembly a protest, which was voted unanimously. All present then went in a body to communicate it to the Burgomaster. M. STROMEYER, from his balcony, made a speech which was loudly applauded, and the crowd dispersed in perfect order.

The Austrian Government does not intend to support the bill which has been introduced into the Chamber for rendering civil marriage compulsory. Two of the Ministers have declared that the Government does not consider such a measure necessary, and will therefore oppose it. They think any attempt to deprive marriage of its religious character would be repugnant to public opinion, and that the liberty now accorded of contracting a civil marriage when the clergy refuse to perform the ceremony is quite sufficient as a measure of protection to the people.

At the Protestant service which was celebrated in the Spanish capital on Jan. 31, hundreds of persons were unable to obtain admission for want of room. The owner of the house where worship is performed had been anonymously threatened with assassination. There was a great demonstration in Madrid on the same day in favor of freedom of worship, and a procession of republicans to the Government took place. The Government still states that it will refer the subject to the Cortes.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

Moral Effect Abroad of the Recent Proceedings in the House of Representatives.

From the London Times, Feb. 2.

It is through discussions such as that in the House of Representatives on the Protectorate of Hayti and San Domingo that *the American character is misapprehended*. Foreigners find a difficulty in understanding how such a discussion could have arisen at all, and, still more, how it could have proceeded as it did. They are puzzled to see such a person as Gen. BANKS filling the position of Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee some three or four years in succession. They observe that he is of slight reputation among his own countrymen, and that the reports or propositions he makes, whether on naturalization, the conflict of laws, the rights and obligations of neutrals, or any other subject that arises, are either suppressed or so transformed that their author cannot recognize them in their ultimate shape. Their astonishment is not lessened when they follow the discussions of the popular branch of the Legislature upon Gen. BANKS' proposals. The sound conclusions of the majority are scarcely able to efface the memory of the wild theories that are broached, and apparently received with respect before the final decision is expressed. The explanation of the anomaly is simple. The truth is that, while no people are so educated in the art and mystery of domestic government as the Americans, *no people are more ignorant of the principles of international conduct and the politics of foreign States*. A few great lawyers, who are never found in the Legislature, thoroughly understand international law; but the mass of the nation know nothing of it, and as little of the principles of government in other countries. The House of Representatives, unchecked, as our House of Commons commonly is, by the presence of two or three masters of the subjects, is entirely at sea when questions of foreign affairs arise for discussion, and its members are forced to grope their way through a multitude of words darkening knowledge before they can form a conclusion. It is to their infinite credit for moderation and sagacity that the conclusions they do form under such unpromising circumstances *commonly command our respect by their good sense and justice*.

PERILS OF THE SEA.

Fearful Sufferings of a Shipwrecked Crew.

The African mail steamer *Biafra*, which arrived at Liverpool Feb. 1, brought home the crew of the bark *Florence Nightingale*, which was lost on the African coast. The *Florence Nightingale*, Capt. J. J. BRIGHT, of London, left Bathurst, Gambia River, for Sierra Leone, Dec. 24, with seven female passengers, two priests, two Kroomen, and nine ship's crew. On the night of the 26th the vessel struck on a sand bank not marked in the charts, and which was not at the time surrounded by broken water. All efforts proving useless to save her, and two boats and one of the Kroomen being lost, a raft was formed and supplied with some provisions, brandy and sherry, but the Captain unfortunately forgot water, and his chest containing his instruments, charts, &c. The raft was towed by a small boat, seventeen feet by six inches, but as they could not make head against the current, they were all, twenty in number, forced to get into the boat. Their provisions, &c., were soon exhausted and they began to drink sea-water, which soon made one man, a sailor, named BROWN, crazy. When all the food was exhausted, they drew lots who should kill BROWN before he died. The lot fell on a colored boy from Bathurst, who, however, refused. At that moment the Captain providentially caught a fish, three pounds weight, having made a fish-hook from a woman's hair-pin, which he baited with a portion of a crab caught in some seaweed. While the fish was being devoured BROWN expired, and was thrown overboard. Previous to this the crew and passengers had greedily sucked up some blood which came from BROWN's body when the Captain bled him to moderate his frenzy; some crabs and butterflies were also voraciously devoured. On the 5th January they fortunately reached the Isle de Los, where they were treated with the greatest kindness by Capt. CURREN, of the American whaler *S. A. Paine*, of Provincetown, Mass. Capt. CURREN took them to Serra Leone, whence they were sent home as distressed British seamen. The twenty persons were nine days in an open boat, during which they drifted 200 miles under a tropical sun, and had only twenty pounds of provisions and not a drop of water all the time.

ALBANY.

Legislative Progress—Notice of Important Bills—A New Law to Prevent Bribery and Corruption.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 15, 1869.

The Legislature has now been in session six weeks, or nearly one-half of the 100 days, for which the law permits members to draw the liberal stipend of $3 *per diem*. The progress made in legislation thus far will probably compare favorably with the first half of the previous sessions, but is not such as to prevent the misfortune which seems to attend all legislative bodies now-a-days, of crowding the great bulk of legislation into the last two or three weeks of the term. Between 700 and 800 new bills have been introduced into both Houses, very few of which have been acted on by committees.

The larger share are, of course, local in their character and of little interest to the public at large. Among the more important of those affecting the people of the whole State, are the bill submitting the new Constitution to a vote of the people, now under discussion in the Senate; the bill abolishing the canal contract system; the bill abolishing the "Regents of the University;" the bill granting State aid at the rate of $4,000 per mile to all railroads alike; the bill confering the powers of Commissioners of Deeds and Notaries upon all attorneys and counselors; and the bill allowing criminals on trial to testify in their own behalf. All of them have been reported favorably, and most of them stand a fair chance of becoming laws.

Among the new Legislative projects affecting the City of New-York, the chief in importance are the Metropolitan Railroad bills, of which nearly a dozen have been introduced; the bills amending the Excise law, of which there are no less than five; bills for improving or abolishing the Metropolitan Police Commission, and a bill extending the Metropolitan Fire District, so as to include Brooklyn. None of these bills have yet been reported, but most of them have received more or less attention from the Committees, and several may eventually take the form of Legislative enactments. The able article on the increase of crime in the Metropolis, published in the TIMES of Friday last, attracts a good deal of attention among members of the Legislature, and will doubtless give rise to a bill for improving the Criminal Code and practice, which is therein shown to be so defective.

Both Houses had a brief session this evening, but, as usual on Monday evenings, there was scarcely a quorum present, a large share of the members not arriving in town till late at night.

In the Senate, Mr. HALE introduced a very important bill amending the laws relating to bribery and corruption. The bill was intended to accompany the report of the Committee appointed by the last Legislature to investigate the corruptions alleged to have been practiced in connection with the Erie Railroad legislation; but the Committee being unexpectedly delayed in presenting their report, owing to the non-attendance of witnesses, they have concluded to introduce the bill, which may be considered a sequel to the investigation now, and let it precede the report. I send herewith the full text of the proposed enactment, which, it will be seen, is very stringent in is provisions, and seems well calculated to accomplish, so far as legislation can accomplish, the object aimed at—the prevention of bribery and corruption in the Legislature. S.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE..ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 15.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. BEACH—To enable the Supervisors of Greene County to refund the taxes illegally collected.

By Mr. BANKS—To allow the Albany Cemetery Association to extend their grounds. Also, one in relation to the Albany Board of Public Instruction. Also, one to incorporate the trustees of the Episcopate of the Diocese of Albany.

By Mr. CAULDWELL—To continue the laws relative to a steam ferry between Brooklyn and Mott Haven. Also, one to amend the charter of the village of Edgewater, in Richmond County.

By Mr. CHAPMAN—To amend the charter of the Chenango Valley Savings Bank.

By Mr. NICKS—Relative to bridges over the Chemung River at Corning. Also, one authorizing the Supervisors of Corning, Steuben County, to raise $4,000 to pay bonds due March 1.

By Mr. HALE—Providing for the more effectual suppression and punishment of bribery. This bill is of great importance, embodying as it does all the essential points in the new Constitution and is carefully drawn.

It provides that any State officer receiving a bribe, with the expressed or implied understanding that his official action or omission to act is to be influenced, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and on conviction shall be imprisoned for a term not exceeding five years, or a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or both. Any person offering a bribe shall be liable to criminal prosecution therefor; proof of the payment of money to or for the use of any person accustomed to influence legislation, except where such payment is shown to have been actually paid for some lawful purpose, shall be presumptive evidence of the commission of offences against the proposed act. Any person charged with the commission of any offence may testify in his own behalf in any criminal prosecution. Any officer of any corporation auditing or allowing any claim for the rendering of such service, shall be liable to any stockholder in a civil action for the proportionate amounts of stock held by the stockholder.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

One to define the powers of the Land Office Commissioners; one to provide for the payment of the State Assessors of 1868; one respecting the charters of certain insurance companies; one to amend the laws relating to Justices of the Peace; one to amend the laws so as to secure the payment of mechanics and laborers furnishing materials for building purposes in the City of New-York. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. HUSTED—To authorize the purchase of a steam fire engine for Sing Sing. Also, to release the interest of the State in certain lands in Courtlandt, Westchester County, to FREDERICK E. DYKEMAN.

By Mr. SMITH—To authorize savings banks to invest in bonds issued for the construction of the Erie and Genesee Railroad. Also, for the relief of said road.

By Mr. KENDALL—For the erection of a dam at Baldwinsville.

By Mr. BERRY—Requiring the Fonda, Johnston and Gloversville Railroad to restore a public highway in Mohawk.

By Mr. HUSTED—Providing that all that part of water adjacent to the wharves and piers of the City of New-York, from the east side of Pier No. 1, and including the west side of Pier No. 8, shall, from March 20 to Dec. 31, each year, be reserved for the exclusive accommodation of canal-boats and barges engaged in the transporting of property on the Hudson River and for the use of lighters.

The resolution of Mr. P. MITCHELL providing for the appointment of a Committee of seven to make inquiry concerning the Gas Companies of New-York, Brooklyn and Buffalo, was called up and passed.

The resolution directs the Committee to inquire, first, whether such companies have, since their organization, made any returns of income, profits and dividends, if so to what State officer, and the various amounts of the same; second, is the gas supplied of such a quality as to demand the price now charged; third, can the people be supplied for a more reasonable price with a superior quality of gas.

The resolutions were carried.

Mr. GLENN called up his resolution directing State Prison Inspectors to report by what authority ALFRED WALKER is employed in the stone quarries at Sing Sing.

On motion of Mr. MURPHY, the resolution was referred to the Committee on State Prisons, with power to report by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. SELKREG, the use of the Assembly Chamber was granted on Thursday evening next to the citizens of Albany, for the purpose of allowing them to give a grand entertainment in the Capitol to the State officers, members of the Legislature, and the American Social Science Association.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

To prevent cheating by the use of fraudulent checks, drafts and orders—punishes the offender by imprisonment not exceeding three years, or by fine not exceeding three times the value of the money or property so fraudulently obtained.

Amending the charter of the village of Gouverneur.

Incorporating the Eleventh Ward Savings Bank of New-York.

Providing for the construction of an iron bridge over the canal in Baldwinsville.

Releasing certain escheated lands to the legatees of MARY LAROY.

Incorporating the Irish Brigade Association of the City of New-York.

For the relief of ELIZA DUNLAP, (canal damages.)

The Assembly adjourned.

Mr. Hale's Bill for the Prevention and Punishment of Bribery.

An act for the More Effectual Suppression and Punishment of Bribery:

SECTION 1. Any person holding office under the laws of this State who, except in payment of his legal salary, fees or perquisites, receives or consents to receive, directly or indirectly, anything of value or of personal advantage, or the promise thereof, for performing or omitting to perform, any official act, or with the express or implied understanding that his official action or omission to act, is to be in any degree influenced thereby, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and on conviction shall be punished by imprisonment in a State Prison for a term not exceeding five years, or by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or both, in the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 2. No person who has heretofore paid or offered, or shall hereafter pay or offer a bribe, which has been, or shall have been accepted in whole or in part, shall be liable to criminal prosecution therefor.

SEC. 3. Any person who shall attempt to bribe any person holding office under the laws of this State shall, except as is provided in the second section of this act, be deemed guilty of a felony, and shall, on conviction, be punished as provided in the first section of this act. And any person who shall offer or promise a bribe, or shall pay to or deposit with, or cause to be paid to or deposited with any person or corporation any money, bonds or other securities, or other valuable thing, with the intent or upon the understanding that such money, bonds, securities or other valuable thing shall in any way be used to bribe any person or persons holding office in this State, or to induce such person or persons to perform or omit to perform any official act, and any person who shall receive or connive at, or consent to such payment or deposit with like intent, shall be deemed guilty of an attempt to bribe within the meaning of this section.

SEC. 4. Proof of the payment of money to or for, or the receipt of money by any person or persons engaged in lobbying or attempting to influence legislation by personal attendance upon the Legislature, except where such payment is shown to have been actually and in good faith made and received in compensation for lawful expenses and services, shall be presumptive evidence of the commission of the offence mentioned in the preceding third section of this act.

SEC. 5. Any person charged with receiving or offering a bribe, or with the commission of any offence mentioned in this act, shall be permitted to testify in his own behalf in any criminal prosecution therefor.

SEC. 6. The expenses which shall be incurred by any county, in investigating or prosecuting any charge of attempting to bribe any State officer, or member of the Legislature, within such county, or of receiving bribes by any State officer or member of the Legislature in such county, shall be a charge against the State, and shall be paid by the Treasurer upon the draft of the Comptroller.

SEC. 7. Any officer, agent or director of any corporation, who shall in any way, directly or indirectly, use, or cause to be used, any money or other property belonging to such corporation, in violation of any of the provisions of this act, or shall knowingly assent to or approve of such use, or knowingly audit or allow any account rendered for such use, of the money or property of such corporation, shall be liable to any stockholder or stockholders of such corporation, in a civil action, for the amount which shall bear the same proportion to the whole amount thus used, as the amount of stock held by such stockholder or stockholders bears to the whole amount of the stock of such corporation. Such action shall be brought for the benefit of both the plaintiff therein and also for that of all stockholders who may, at least ten days before the trial of said action, file in the office of the clerk of the county where said action is triable a petition that said action may be prosecuted for their benefit, and give notice thereof to the parties plaintiff and defendant in said action; and where any such petition or petitions are so filed, such petitioners shall be deemed, for the purpose of determining the amount of the recovery, plaintiffs in such action, and shall be jointly and severally liable to the defendants in said action for costs, in case costs shall be adjudged to the defendants. In case of a recovery by the plaintiff in such action, he shall be entitled to costs, without regard to the amount of such recovery. No action brought in pursuance of this section shall be discontinued without the consent of all parties who may have filed their petitions as hereinbefore provided. Judgment rendered in any such action shall be no bar to any other action that may be brought for the same cause, except as to the plaintiff therein, and as to such parties as may have filed their petitions therein as aforesaid, and persons claiming under or through such plaintiff or petitioners. The liability of such officers, agents or directors shall be joint and several.

SEC. 8. All laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 9. This act shall take effect immediately.

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

Animated Debate Between Miss Anna Dickinson and Rev. Robert L. Collier, at the Library Hall Convention in Chicago.

The Chicago *Tribune* gives a long report of some exciting scenes in the Female Suffrage Convention, in the Library Hall, in that city, on Friday last. We quote a portion of its report, somewhat condensed:

Frequent and loud calls were made for Miss ANNA DICKINSON, who occupied a seat on the platform. She came forward and spoke as follows:

MRS. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: There is a letter published in to-day's or yesterday's papers, I believe, written by me, to the effect that as I was under a positive business engagement in which dollars and cents were concerned, where other people are interested, that I had no right, without their consent, to come before this audience before discharging my regular business engagement of this evening. But it is impossible for me to continue in my seat after so kind and cordial a call from this house, and I thank you for the pleasant and friendly feeling you have shown. I have but a word or two to say. Start a woman's tongue and you do not know where the end is. I had gone out of the room, not because of the discussion, but because it was too warm and the atmosphere so stifling, when I was recalled by hearing something to this effect, that there had not been a single logical argument urged on this platform in behalf of woman's suffrage; that woman is abundantly represented by some man of her family; that when a woman lifts herself up in opposition against her husband, she lifts herself up, if I properly and rightly understand the declaration, against God; that the Bible, or that the inspired assertion, is that the husband is the head of the wife. Oh! but Mr. COLLIER forgot to say that the husband is the head of the wife as Christ is the head of the Church. In my observation, and it has not been a limited one—I confess, though, I am not an unprejudiced observer—I have never yet discovered a man who is the head of the wife as Christ is the head of the Church. Furthermore, he announces that these women, being represented by men, if they lift themselves up in opposition to their husbands, they lose that womanly and feminine element which is so admirable and pure and beautiful, and nothing can preserve them from the contamination of politics. Woman is to lift herself against God if she lifts herself against her husband (?), and woman is abundantly represented (?) by this same husband, or by some man in her own family. There are a multitude of women who have no husbands. There are a multitude of women who never will have any husbands. There are a great many women who have no men in their own households to represent them, for their wrongs or for their rights. Mr. COLLIER, I suppose, however, is talking about women who have husbands. He says the woman loses her purity, her delicacy, her feminine attributes, when she lifts her voice and sentiments against the man whose name she bears. You have here, within the limits of your State of Illinois, a hundred thousand drunkards. Every woman who dares to lift her hand, cry out with her voice "Give me the ballot that I may offset the votes of these drunkards at the polls and save my children from starvation and myself from being put into the workhouse,"—this woman is lifting herself against the laws of God and womanhood. The ballot is to save womanhood and save purity, which he says is in danger—the feminine element of dependence and weakness and tenderness, of clinging helplessness, which he so much adores. I do not say this or want it for the sake of political power, that women may go into the White House. It will take six generations of decent men to make it respectable for any woman to enter. I do not say it for the sake of going to Congress. I can safely venture to put the ruling of this Convention to-day against that of the Vice-President of the United States the other day in the House of Representatives. But I said it for the sake of the purity of womanhood; for the sake of the rights of mothers; and let us allow, from one end of this State to the other, as well as from one end of the country to the other, first, every black man in America to have the ballot; second and speedily, every man and woman, black and white, to go to the polls to defend their own rights and the rights of their homes.

Rev. R. L. COLLIER said he would to God that every woman in America had such a heart and such a voice for women's rights. But sympathy was one thing and logic was another. If he thought the ballot in the hand of the woman would cure the wrong she speaks of, he would favor female suffrage, but he was firmly convinced that it would only aggravate their wrongs. He could not fight ANNA DICKINSON.

ANNA DICKINSON—I certainly do not intend to fight, Mr. COLLIER. I believe I have the name of not being a belligerent woman, and it is too warm to make any desperate effort just at present. Mr. COLLIER, however, says sympathy is one thing and logic is another. Very true. I did not speak of the forty thousand women in the State of Massachusetts who are wives of drunkards, as a matter which shall appeal to your sympathies or move your tears. Mr. COLLIER says that these women are to find their rights by influence at home.

Mr. COLLIER—That is what I mean.

Miss DICKINSON—That they are to do it by womanly and feminine love, and I tell him that is the duty of this same feminine element which is so admirable and adorable. I have seen men on your street corners, as I have seen men on the street corners of every city of America, with bloated faces, with mangled forms and eyes blackened by the horrible vice and orgies carried on in their dens of iniquity and drunkenness and sin. I have seen men with not a semblance of humanity in their form nor in their face, and not a sentiment of manhood in their souls. I have seen these men made absolute masters of wives and children; men who reel to their homes night after night to beat some helpless child; to beat some helpless woman. Are these women, their wives, to find their safety, their security, security for themselves and their children, by influence, through argument and tenderness of love, when nothing can influence save drink? The law gives man the power to say; "I will have drink; I will put this into my mouth." If the ballot was given to women they would vote against drunkenness. It is not sentiment, it is logic, if there be any logic in votes and in a home saved.

Mr. COLLIER—I wish to say that law never yet cured crime; that men are not our only drunkards. Women are drunkards as well as men.

Miss DICKINSON (excitedly)—It is not so. I—

Mr. COLLIER—I wish to say not only that, but that intemperance can never be cured by law.

Miss DICKINSON—Very well. You tell me that there are women in the land who are drunkards. Doubtless there are. Then I stand here as a woman to entreat, to beseech, to pray against this sin, by woman's voice and woman's heart. For the sake of these sinning women, I ask the ballot to drag them back from these rumshops and shut their doors. [Applause.] God forbid that I should underrate the power of love; that I should discard tenderness if tenderness will suffice. Let us have entreaty, let us have prayers, and let us have the ballot to eradicate the evil. Mr. COLLIER says he is full of sympathy, and intimates that women should stand here and elevate above law love. So long as a man can be influenced by love, well and good. When a man has sunk to the point where he beats his children and wife, and burns the house over them, reduces them to starvation, to get this accursed drink to put down his throat; when a man has sunk to such a level as that, he is in nine cases out of ten no longer a man, and is to be dealt with just precisely as the man is to be dealt with who would burn your house over your heads. Are you to stand still and entreat these men who burn your houses? Is this what woman is to do? No! She is to have strength added to her hand to make it and her arm stronger than it is. She is to have the power that will drag the firebrand out of his hand, and when sense and reason return; when the fire is extinguished, then, I say, let us have the power of love to interfere. I think keeping a man out of sin is better than to drag him out afterward by love.

Mr. COLLIER then endeavored to speak, but the audience hissed. After about five minutes Mrs. LIVERMORE restored order, and he said he was placed in a false position of prominence because, unfortunately, he was the only gentleman on the platform who entertained serious convictions on the negative side of the subject. He thought Mr. HAMMOND was on the anxious seat. He felt uneasy lest he should become so, for he was always on the side of progress, and he was with Miss DICKINSON, and every one else, in alleviating the wrongs of both men and women. The only question was, would the ballot cure the wrongs? [Cries of "Yes, yes."] If so, he would like to hear the reasons, philosophical and logical, set forth to enforce that opinion. [Cries of "That is right."] The appeals that had been made to the Convention were unlogical and sympathetic appeals. He believed there were as many men in America as women who would vote against the wrongs of women. He believed the persecutors of women were women. Fashion and the prejudice against women and their work, in the minds of women, had been the barriers to their own elevation. That the ballot in the hands of women would cure these evils he denied.

Miss DICKINSON—Mr. COLLIER says "the worst enemies of women are women," that the worst opponents of this measure are fashion, dress and idleness. It seems true, and I confess that there are no bitterer opponents or enemies of this measure than women. On that very ground I assert that the ballot will prove woman's best friend. If woman has something else to think about than simply to please the men, or the splendor of her diamonds, or the magnificence of her carriage, you may be sure, with broader fields to survey, it would be a good thing for them. It is to win the favor of men or to outdo their neighbors that makes women dress so. If these women could earn their bread and buy the house over her head; if she stood in the eye of the law man's equal, there would be better work, more noble souls, greater hearts, more Christian magnanimity, and less petty selfishness and meanness than, I confess with sorrow and tears, are found among women to-day.

The audience then called for Mr. COLLIER, but he refused to reply to the last remarks of Miss DICKINSON, saying that the hall had to be prepared for the lecture in the evening. (Applause and hisses.) On motion, the Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

The friends of WILLIAM A. ROBINSON, accused of the murder of Ex-Senator MCCONNELL, of Illinois, suggest that he may really have paid the note which Mr. MCCONNELL held against him, and that the murder may have been committed by some other person just after Mr. ROBINSON left.

IMPORTANT NOTICE—THE HAVANA LOTTERY.—As articles have appeared in several papers in the United States stating that the Royal Havana Lottery of Cuba would be discontinued, we are authorized by the administrator of the Lottery to state that there is no truth whatever in these reports. TAYLOR & CO., —*Advertisement.* No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

Dyspepsia, indigestion, constipation, debility, diarrhœa, all nervous, bilious, liver and stomach disorders, coughs, asthma and children's complaints are effectually cured only by DU BARRY'S delicious REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD, as proved by 70,000 cures of cases which had resisted all medicines. Copies gratis. DU BARRY & CO., No. 163 William-st., New-York, and all chemists. In tins, 1 lb., $1 25.—*Advertisement.*

BALLSTON SPA.—Artesian Lithia Spring Water cures rheumatism, gout, dyspepsia, kidney and other diseases. The only spring water in the world that contains all the ingredients of the European and Saratoga Springs with twice their strength. For sale by druggists.—*Advertisement.*

MISSISQUOI SPRING WATER.—The only known remedy for Cancer and all diseases of the Kidneys. For sale by druggists. Depot, 535 Broadway, N. Y.—*Advertisement.*

HAZARD & CASWELL'S Cod Liver Oil is the best.—*Advertisement.*

An Established Remedy.—"BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" are widely known as an established remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Hoarseness and other troubles of the Throat and Lungs. Their good reputation and extensive use have brought out imitations, represented to be the same. Obtain only "Brown's Bronchial Troches."

Notice.

The elegant and extensive warehouses, offices and cellars of the Hudson River Railroad Company, at their depot, St. John's Park, to rent.

The property contains twenty large warehouses, entirely fire-proof, with steam elevators, together with fifteen large and commodious cellars, finished in the most substantial manner, nine feet in height.

For terms and further particulars, apply on the premises, second floor, corner of Varick and Laight sts., to JAMES A. SUYDAM.

Attention is called to the sale of valuable property, to be sold at auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) Feb. 17, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway. Sale under the direction of DAVID HAWLEY, referee.

FIFTH-AV., S. E. CORNER 85TH-ST.—4 lots, about 25.8x100 feet.

LEXINGTON-AV.—2 lots, east side, 25 feet north of 54th-st., each 25x100.

EAST 4TH-ST.—The valuable two-story, attic and basement brick house No. 77 East 4th-st., house 25x50, lot 96.2½.

WEST 50TH-ST.—1 lot on the south side, 150 feet west of 6th-av., 25x100.4½.

WEST 59TH-ST.—4 lots, about 234 feet west of the Grand Circle, or 8th-av. entrance, each 25x100.5.

EAST 116TH-ST.—2 lots on north side, each 25x100.10.

GRAND-ST., S. E. CORNER ELIZABETH—The two-story and attic brick house and lot, about 23.11x34, lot 56.3.

LEXINGTON-AV., S. E. CORNER 76TH-ST.—2 lots, each 25x102.2.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., N. Y.

Dyspepsia Tablets Cure Indigestion, Heartburn, Sour Stomach and its weakness; 50 cents per box. Sold by druggists. S. G. WELLING.

For Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, &c.—HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT, (imported.) Reduced price, $4 50 per dozen. No. 2½ Murray-st.

Everdell's, No. 302 Broadway.—Wedding Cards; also, Cards for Wooden, Tin, Crystal, Silver and Golden Weddings.

Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor stands unequaled. It cures burns, piles, corns, bunions, and draws out all inflammation from whatever cause.

Adams, Chandler & Co., Manufacturers of FINE SILVER-PLATED WARE, No. 20 John-st., New-York.

DIED.

BIGELOW.—On Monday afternoon, Feb. 15, of scarlet fever, WILLIAM LEVI, Jr., eldest child of William L. and Harriet M. Bigelow, aged 9 years, 1 month and 21 days.

Funeral services at the residence of his parents, Stapleton Mansion, Boyd's Hill, Stapleton, Staten Island, at 4 o'clock this (Tuesday) afternoon. Boats leave Whitehall every hour.

BRAMAN.—At sea, on Sunday, Feb. 14, 1869, SAMUEL H. BRAMAN, son of the late Samuel H. and Helen Braman, of Hyde Park, Dutchess County, aged 26 years, 10 months and 1 day.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

BURGESS.—At Orange, N. J., on Monday, Feb. 15, GARRET BURGESS, in the 78th year of his age.

Funeral on Wednesday, the 17th inst., from the residence of his son-in-law, D. H. McCoy, Scotland-st., Orange. Train leaves foot of Barclay-st. at 11¼ A. M.

BERNHARD.—On Monday, Feb. 15, GEORGE G. BERNHARD, youngest son of Theodore and Mary T. Bernhard, in the 4th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his grandfather, G. P. Gratacap, No. 122 Vanderbilt-av., Brooklyn, on Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 17, at 2 o'clock.

BENEDICT.—On Saturday, Feb. 13, PHEBE, wife of Eli Benedict, in the 80th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family, and of her son-in-law, Jesse Oakley, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 121 2d-av., on Tuesday afternoon, 16th inst., at 4 o'clock, without further notice.

BETTS.—After a short illness, on Sunday, Feb. 14, WILLIAM BETTS, Jr., Esq., son of William Betts, Esq., in the 34th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family, and members of the Bar, are invited to attend his funeral on Wednesday, the 17th inst., at 10 A. M., at the Church of the Transfiguration, East 29th-st., near 5th-av., without further notice.

BROTHERSON.—On Sunday, Feb. 14, ALICE LANSING BROTHERSON, widow of Philip Brotherson, and daughter of Dr. Woodruff, of Albany, in the 72d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 27 West 16th-st., on Tuesday, the 16th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

DE COIN.—On Monday, Feb. 15, ROBERT L. DE COIN, in the 50th year of his age.

His friends are respectfully requested to attend his funeral on Wednesday, the 17th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from Christ Church, 5th-av., corner of 35th-st.

Georgia, and Fayetteville, N. C., papers please copy.

The members of Kane Lodge No. 454 are requested to meet in the Lodge-rooms, No. 948 Broadway, on Wednesday, the 17th inst., at 12 o'clock M., to attend the funeral of our late W. brother, ROBERT L. DE COIN. By order of the Master.

JOSEPH MERKS, Secretary.

GEER.—At Staten Island, on Sunday, Feb. 14, HIRAM GEER, son of the late Seth Geer.

His friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at St. Andrew's Church, Richmond, S. I., on Wednesday morning, the 17th inst., at 11 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at Vanderbilt's Landing at 9 o'clock, to convey friends to the church, and also at Whitehall-st. Ferry to meet the 1 o'clock boat from the island to convey the attendants to Green-Wood Cemetery.

HARRIS.—On Sunday, Feb. 14, after a long illness, Miss MARY B. HARRIS, daughter of Mrs. Peter Bush, in the 20th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend her funeral this day, (Tuesday,) Feb. 16, at 12 o'clock, at No. 183 Bleecker-st.

HARRIS.—At Paris, France, on Thursday, Jan. 7, TRACY H. HARRIS, of this City.

His friends and those of his brothers, Sidney S. and Charles F. Harris, and his brother-in-law, Albert G. Lamson, are invited to attend his funeral at the Madison-av. Baptist Church, corner of 31st-st. and Madison-av., on Thursday next, the 18th inst., at 12 M.

HUNT.—Of consumption, at Unadilla, Otsego County, on Sunday, Feb. 14, L. ALVIN HUNT, late night editor of the *World*, aged 28 years, 4 months and 13 days.

The funeral will be held at Unadilla to-morrow, (Wednesday,) at 4 o'clock P. M.

KERRIGAN.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Feb. 15, WILLIAM JOSEPH, only son of William J. and Mary J. Kerrigan.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

LOOMIS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Feb. 14, 1869, of diphtheric croup, FRANK SPENCER, son of C. A. and Lizzie Loomis, aged 4 years, 6 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the residence of his parents, 22d-st., third house west of 5th-av., South Brooklyn, on Wednesday at 11 o'clock.

MORGAN.—On Monday morning, Feb. 15, LIZZIE, only daughter of John W. and Kate Elsworth Morgan, aged 1 year and 7 months.

The funeral service will be held at the residence of her parents, No. 152 West 12th-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon at 4 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice. The remains will be taken to Green-Wood on Wednesday.

MCALLISTER.—On Saturday night, Feb. 13, 1869, in this City, Mrs. LOUISA CHARLOTTE MCALLISTER, widow of the late Judge M. Hall McAllister, of California, in the 68th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at Grace Church, on Tuesday, Feb. 16, at 1 o'clock P. M.

QUILLIARD.—At her residence in Rondout, N. Y., on Friday, Feb. 12, Mrs. EMILY VERPLANCK QUILLIARD, relict of the late C. S. Quilliard, in the 79th year of her age.

Her funeral will take place from her late residence on Tuesday, 16th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

RYERSON.—At West Hoboken, N. J., on Sunday, Feb. 14, HELEN M. RYERSON, widow of the late Andrew Ryerson, in the 50th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, Feb. 17, from the Presbyterian Church, West Hoboken, at 10 A. M. The remains will be taken to Jamaica, L. I.

SCRIBNER.—On Monday, Feb. 15, EMMA E., wife of Charles Scribner, and daughter of John I. Blair, of Blairstown, N. J.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

STRATTON.—In Brooklyn, on Monday afternoon, Feb. 15, H. N. STRATTON, dentist, aged 47 years.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 123 Clinton-st., on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

WATSON.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 15, JAMES WATSON, aged 57 years and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday morning, the 17th inst., at 11 o'clock, at St. Peter's Church, West 20th-st., without further notice.

MISCELLANEOUS.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending Feb. 20, will be dispatched from this office as follows, viz.:

On TUESDAY, at 12 M., closing at the stations as follows: A and B, 11:45; C and O, 11:30; D and E, 11:15; F and G, 10:50 A. M.

On WEDNESDAY, at 8 A. M., closing at the stations on Tuesday night as follows: A and B, 9; C and O, 8:45; D and E, 8:30; F and G, 8:10.

On THURSDAY, at 12 M., closing at the stations as follows: A and B, 11:45; C and O, 11:30; D and E, 11:15; F and G, 10:50 A. M.

And on SATURDAY at 11 A. M., closing at the stations as follows: A and B, 10:15; C and O, 10; D and E, 9:45; F and G, 9:15 A. M.

JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

MONEY, MONEY, AT NO. 609 BROADWAY.

CASH ADVANCED TO HOTEL GUESTS ON baggage and valuables. Also, to families on diamonds, watches, plate, shawls, dresses, pianos, carpets, furs, furniture, &c. (Confidential.)

O. G. JUDD, (formerly Brady & Co.,) Rooms Nos. 5, 6, 7.

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MUNN & CO., Editors *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, have had nearly twenty-five years' experience in obtaining AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PATENTS. Opinions no charge. A pamphlet 108 pages of law and information free. Address as above.

MRS. M. G. BROWN'S SCALP RENOVATOR, the best in the world. Sold by druggists.

TO PRINTERS.—PROPRIETORS OF Printing Offices are requested to send for the new Abridged Specimen-Book of Bruce's New-York Type Foundry now in press, which will be ready for distribution April 1, 1869. Address GEORGE BRUCE'S SON & CO., No. 13 Chambers-st., New-York. This paper is printed on Bruce's Agate, Nonpareil, Minion and Brevier No. 12.

FOR SALE—BACK NUMBERS OF THE NEW-York *Times*, by the single number or year, from 1861 to present time. Inquire of Subscription Clerk, *Times* Office.

THE CELEBRATED POOR RICHARD'S Eye-Water. To be had of all Druggists, at 25 cents.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PUTNAM'S MAGAZINE FOR MARCH

WILL BE READY ON FEB. 16,

And will contain, among other papers, a carefully prepared article on "THE PLAIN ROAD TO SPECIE; a remarkable story, entitled THE STRANDED SHIP; NAPOLEON AT GOTHA, a fine Poem by BAYARD TAYLOR; THE WONDERS OF THE DEEP—Prof. SCHELE DE VERE; the conclusion of Mrs. STODDARD'S Story, A VIOLIN STOP; HOME LIFE IN PARIS, by OLIVE LOGAN, &c., &c., &c.

G. P. PUTNAM & SON, New-York.

WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.—The great popularity of this safe and efficacious preparation is alone attributable to its intrinsic worth. In the cure of coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, whooping cough, and all consumptive symptoms, it has no superior, if equal. Let no one neglect the early symptoms of disease when an agent is thus at hand which will alleviate all complaints of the chest, lungs or throat. Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston. For sale in New-York by all druggists.

A WONDERFUL BOOK!—LET ALL suffering from deafness, blindness, baldness, catarrh, noises in the head, discharges from the ear, consumption, weakness, tightness of the chest, cough, stuffing or accumulation of phlegm, or any disease flesh is heir to—inclose 10 cents to No. 51 Bond-st., New-York, for Mrs. M. G. BROWN'S Metaphysical Pamphlet of 52 pages, worth hundreds of dollars to the sick, and also to inquiring minds.

POLITICAL.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL GRANT CLUB.

A meeting of this Club will be held TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 16, at headquarters, corner of 23d-st. and Broadway, AT 7½ O'CLOCK, to celebrate the anniversary of the capture of Fort Donelson. The District Grant Clubs, and the friends of GEN. GRANT, are invited to attend. Eminent speakers will address the meeting. Front seats reserved for ladies. Music by Grafulla. Fireworks at 7½. On Deck!

RUFUS F. ANDREWS, President.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR, Chairman Ex. Com.

GEORGE H. SHELDEN, JOHN J. SHAW, } Secretaries.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL PAID IN,
ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

CHARTERED BY THE STATE.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
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RECEIVES DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST
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SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.
SPECIAL DEPOSIT for Six Months, or more, may be made at five per cent.

The Capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS is invested entirely in Government securities, and is divided among over 500 Shareholders, comprising many gentlemen of large wealth and financial experience, who are also personally liable to depositors for all obligations of the Company to double the amount of their capital stock. As THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY receives deposits in large or small amounts, and permits them to be drawn as a whole or in part by CHECK AT SIGHT and WITHOUT NOTICE, allowing interest on ALL DAILY BALANCES, parties can keep accounts in this Institution with special advantages of security, convenience and profit.

BANKING HOUSE OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.
NO. 114 SOUTH THIRD-ST., PHILADELPHIA.
NO. 448 15TH-ST., WASHINGTON.
We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
and execute orders for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.
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HATCH, FOOTE & Co
BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.
Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

REMOVAL.
THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
have removed to their new office in the
"HOWARD BUILDING,"
NO. 176 BROADWAY, ONE DOOR ABOVE MAIDEN-LANE,
and continue to insure property of every description at the most favorable rates.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000
SURPLUS Jan. 1, 1869, over	82,000
TOTAL ASSETS	$282,000

LEONARD KIRBY, President.
ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.
EDGAR E. HOLLEY, Surveyor.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 27 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT for Travelers' use available in all parts of the world.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold at the Stock Exchange on usual commission.
Interest allowed on deposits.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York,
No. 76 State-st., Boston.
Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.
Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS
AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

MERCHANTS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK OF TROY.—Notice is hereby given that a vote of the shareholders owning two-thirds of the stock of this Association to go into liquidation and be closed, has been taken, and that this Association is closing up its affairs accordingly.
And the holders of the notes of this Association and other creditors thereof are hereby notified to present said notes and other claims against this Association for payment at the banking-house of said Association in the City of Troy.
Dated TROY, Dec. 31, 1868.
By order of the Board of Directors.
FRS. SIMS, Cashier.
This Bank has reorganized as a State Institution, and will continue business as usual, under the name of The Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank of Troy.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, JERSEY CITY, Feb. 10, 1869.
THE JERSEY CITY SINKING FUND Commissioners will receive bids for the purchase, by them, of $30,000 of Jersey City Coupon Six and Seven per Cent. War Bonds. Said bids will be received until the 20th inst., at noon, when the same will be opened and accepted or rejected, as the Commissioners deem best for the interest of the City. Proposals to be inclosed in sealed envelopes and addressed "to the Commissioners of the Jersey City Sinking Fund, Comptroller's Office, City Hall, Jersey City."
HORATIO N. EGE,
E. F. C. YOUNG,
F. R. BENWELL,
HOSEA F. CLARK,
Commissioners of the Jersey City Sinking Fund.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 12 Pine-st., NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1869.
CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot 23 bonds, numbered as follows: 380, 496, 35, 348, 82, 579, 228, 424, 410, 252, 191, 85, 560, 165, 328, 196, 551, 355, 295, 446, 18, 416 and 14, for one thousand dollars each, for redemption. According to the terms of the mortgage, interest hereon will cease May 1, 1869. The undersigned are ready to pay them, with interest, as far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.
S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st., N. Y.
L. H. MEYER, No. 21 Nassau-st., N. Y.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY, CHARTERED BY THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE NO. 19 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1869.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24, 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M. The annual election of Directors will be held at the same place, on the same day, between the hours of 2 and 3 P. M. The transfer books will be reopened on Thursday, Feb. 25.
By order of the Board of Directors.
J. B. RANDOL, Secretary.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN R. R. CO., GENERAL OFFICE, No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1869.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR OFficers and Managers of this Company for the ensuing year, will be held at this office, on TUESDAY, the 23d day of February inst., at 12 o'clock M.
The polls will be open between 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 3d inst. until the morning of the 24th inst.
By order of the Board of Managers.
CHARLES E. CARRYL, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 28, 1869.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th of February next, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.
The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Feb. 6 until Feb. 18.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

ELECTION.
OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1869.
The annual election for Directors of this Company, also for three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of this Company, No. 166 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Feb. 16, 1869, between 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

SOUTHERN SECURITIES WANTED.—The highest market rates paid for Mississippi Central 1st and 2d Mortgage Bonds, Memphis and Charleston 1st and 2d Mortgage Bonds, Mobile and Ohio Railroad Interest and Income Bonds, South Carolina Railroad 6 and 7 per cent. Bonds, Memphis and Little Rock 1st Mortgage and Virginia, South Carolina and Louisiana past due Coupons, by J. M. WEITH & CO., No. 15 New-st. and No. 70 Broadway.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREholders in the Evergreen Bluff Mining Company, for the choice of Directors and the transaction of any other lawful business, will be held at 1 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, March 17, 1869, at the Company's office, No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York City.
F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
REMOVED TO
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy	Sell.
Registered, 1881	113⅞	114	5-20 Coupon, '67	111⅛	111⅜
Coupon, 1881	115⅛	115¼	5-20 Coupon, '68	111¾	
5-20 Regis., 1862	112⅛	112⅜	10-40 Regist'd	103⅝	103⅞
5-20 Coupon, '62	116		10-40 Coupon	110⅜	110⅝
5-20 Coupon, '64	112⅛	112⅝	Gold	135⅛	135¼
5-20 Coupon, '65	113¾	114	U. S. Cur. Pac.	101⅝	101⅞
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July	111⅜	111½			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION,
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL R. R. CO. TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Feb. 13, 1869.
THE INJUNCTION, LATELY EXISTing, prohibiting transfers of portions of the stock of this Company having been dissolved, notice is hereby given that the transfer books will be opened on the morning of Monday, the 15th inst., and will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the 27th inst.
Owing to the considerable time for which the books have been closed, because of the recent litigation, and the probable large amount of stock awaiting transfer, it has become necessary to defer the payment of the dividend heretofore advertised for the 20th inst. until the 15th of March next.
For the purpose of facilitating the preparations for its payment, stockholders intending to transfer are requested to do so without delay.
The payment of the Dividend on the "Interest Certificates," issued under the resolution of the Company passed Dec. 19, 1868—also advertised for the 20th inst.—is still enjoined until the further order of the Court.
An Engraved "Interest Certificate," in more appropriate form, is being prepared for substitution for the printed one now outstanding. Public notice will be given when the exchanges can be made.
E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., Feb. 11, 1869.
NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors this day, it was unanimously resolved that the contract for consolidating the capital stock of this Company with that of the Lake Shore Railway be approved, and it was ordered that a special meeting of the stockholders, to ratify said contract of consolidation, be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on FRIDAY, the 19th day of March, 1869, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
It was also ordered, that in case of the ratification of said contract, a meeting of the stockholders shall be held at the same place, between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M., of said 19th day of March, for the purpose of electing Directors of such consolidated Company.
The transfer books of the Company will be closed on the 20th day of February, 1869, and opened on the 20th day of March, 1869.
WM. CROWELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE RAILWAY CO., CLEVELAND, Feb. 11, 1869.
NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors this day, it was unanimously resolved that the contract for consolidating the capital stock of this Company with that of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company be approved; and it was ordered that a special meeting of the stockholders, to ratify said contract of consolidation, be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on FRIDAY, the 19th day of March, 1869, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
It was also ordered that, in case of the ratification of said contract, a meeting of the stockholders shall be held at the same place, between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M. of said 19th day of March aforesaid, for the purpose of electing Directors for such consolidated Company.
The transfer-books of the Company will be closed on the 20th day of February, 1869, and opened on the 20th day of March, 1869.
GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

ISLE ROYALE MINING COMPANY, No. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1869.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREholders for the choice of Directors and the transaction of any other lawful business will be held on WEDNESDAY, March 10, 1869, at 12 o'clock.
F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1869.
A SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKholders of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Dubuque, on the 15th day of March next.
By order of the Board of Directors.
J. B. DUMONT, Assistant Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY.—Thirty-first semi-annual Dividend.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of Four per Cent. on its Capital Stock, free of the Government tax, payable on the 20th day of February, inst.
Dividends in New-York will be paid at the Howard Insurance Company's Office, by H. A. Oakley, Esq., Transfer Agent; in Albany, at the New-York State National Bank; in Utica, at the Oneida National Bank; in Syracuse, at the Syracuse National Bank; all others at the Lake Ontario National Bank, Oswego.
Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's Office, Oswego.
OSWEGO, Feb. 3, 1869. L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R. CO., CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 10, 1869.
NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock of said Company, payable at the office of the Company's agents, Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, on MONDAY, the 1st day of March next, to the holders of said stock, as registered at closing of books.
The transfer books will be closed on the 18th inst., and reopened for transfers on the 2d of March next.
WM. M. LARRABEE, Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1869.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have, this day, declared the usual semi-annual dividend of Five per cent., free of tax, payable on demand.
JOHN J. SEARING, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner LAIGHT. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000. ASSETS, $5,836,736 53.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before March 1, will draw interest from March 1.
R. H. BULL, President.
J. R. KEELER, Vice-President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
With Primary Department and Gymnasium,
Nos. 212 and 214 5th-av.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, DANBURY, CONN.
F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

SPRINGSIDE SCHOOL FOR BOYS—At Pittsfield, Mass. Spring Term opens Feb. 18. Fits for college and scientific schools. All its advantages unsurpassed. Send for the new circular to Rev. W. C. RICHARDS, A. M., Principal.

MRS. PARKS AND MRS. BENEdict's Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 135 Madison-av., commences its next half-yearly term Feb. 8. Pupils charged from time of entrance.

INSTRUCTION IN ALL KINDS OF needlework, embroidery, and French, by a French lady. Private instruction in German to ladies and gentlemen, by a gentleman. Apply to TEACHERS, No. 68 East 4th-st.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys; pupils received at any time. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF THE UNIversity, east of Washington-square, with primary, commercial, French and German departments. Fits for college, business, West Point and Naval Academy.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIAtion.—Members desiring to study French will leave their names at No. 161 5th-av. this evening, or early this week.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER WISHes to purchase a good select school, City or country. Address E. A. V., Box 117 *Times* Office, New-York.

TEACHERS.

A GENTLEMAN POSSESSED OF general literary knowledge, and a thorough French and Spanish scholar, would undertake a course of either or both of the aforesaid languages for a term in any school, academy, college or institute. The best reference will be given by Prof. LOUIS, No. 815½ Broadway.

A GERMAN LADY GIVES PRIVATE lessons at her own and pupil's residence; or will form an engagement as visiting governess in some respectable family or select school. She speaks German, French and English fluently; teaches music and all the branches of a finished education. Address TEACHER, No. 234 East 7th-st.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A SITUATION TO teach the English branches, either in a school or private family; would not object to go abroad as governess or companion; best references given. Address Miss J. L. B., No. 12 East 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A SCHOOL by a young lady of superior education, and who has had experience in teaching. Salary not so much an object as an excellent home. For particulars address C. A. S., No. 449 West 34th-st.

TEACHERS WANTING REPRESENTAtion through American School Institute, for Spring Term, should apply now; application form sent on demand. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, No. 14 Bond-st.

A COMPETENT FRENCH TEACHER will give lessons at pupil's home; best City reference. Address C. D., Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ZERO-REFRIGERATOR; BEAUTY-RANGE GOTHIC FURNACE. A. M LESLEY, No. 605 6th-av. Special attention given to repairing Refrigerators and Ranges of all makers.

WANTED—A LIST OF LYCEUMS, LECTURE Committees and Literary Societies in the United States. Reply, stating terms, to THOMAS CAMPBELL, Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF SIXTY MAGNIFICENT WEST SIDE LOTS,
LYING BETWEEN THE CENTRAL PARK AND THE GRAND BOULEVARD,
To close an undivided interest.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the following-described valuable real estate, viz.:
67TH-ST.—3 lots, north side, 175 feet west of 8th-av.
68TH-ST.—10 lots, south side, 400 feet west of 8th-av.
69TH-ST.—12 lots, north side, 92 feet 6 inches east of the Grand Boulevard.
70TH-ST.—12 lots, south side, 195 feet east of the Grand Boulevard, being immediately in the rear of the 69th-st. lots, together forming a plot of 24 lots.
70TH-ST.—6 lots, north side, 201 feet east of the Grand Boulevard.
71ST-ST.—8 lots, south side, 254 feet east of Grand Boulevard. This street is graded, flagged and sewered.
77TH-ST.—4 lots, south side, 200 feet west of 9th-av. This street is now being graded.
9TH-AV.—4 lots on the northwest corner of 70th-st.
Nearly all of the above-described lots are free from rock and cultivated as gardens.
TERMS—Sixty per cent. of the purchase money may, at the option of the purchaser, remain on bond and mortgage for three years.
For maps, &c., apply to the Auctioneers, 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE PROPERTY, SOUTHeast corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st., by order of the heirs of Jesse Buss, deceased.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
6TH-AV. AND 11TH-ST.—The plot of land, with the buildings thereon, situate on the southeast corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st., and known as Nos. 144 and 146 6th-av. and Nos. 132 and 134 West 11th-st. There are a two-story brick front and a two-story and attic frame house on 6th-av., and a two-story frame house on West 11th-st.
For maps apply to the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE PROPERTY SOUTHEAST CORNER OF GREENWICH AND BARCLAY STS.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the heirs of L. V. Husted, the lot of land with the brick building thereon, situate on the southeast corner of Greenwich and Barclay sts., and known as No. 229 Greenwich, and Nos. 62, 64, 66, 68 and 70 Barclay sts., being about 26 feet on Greenwich-st., and 118 feet 6 inches on Barclay-st.
Terms, cash. Maps at office of auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
FIRST-CLASS HOUSE NO. 264 LEXINGTON-AV., BETWEEN 35TH AND 36TH STS., AT AUCTION.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 16, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:
LEXINGTON-AV.—The handsome, first-class three-story and basement high-stoop house and lot, No. 264 Lexington-av., west side, between 35th and 36th sts.; house is 24.8¼x55 feet, brick, with brown-stone trimmings, in perfect order, and contains every convenience. Possession on delivery of deed.
Maps and full particulars at auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
HOUSE AND LOT ON EAST 28TH-ST., between 2d and 3d avs., at auction, to close an estate.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 16, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) N. Y.:
28TH-ST.—The three-story high stoop brick house and lot, No. 227 East 28th-st., on the north side, between 2d and 3d avs. House 25x50 feet; independent walls. Lot 25 feet by half the block. Terms cash.
Maps and full particulars at Auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
TWENTY-EIGHT VALUABLE LOTS, an entire block, in original hands, to close an estate, on Boulevard, 10th-av., 86th and 87th sts.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell the above at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 25, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
86th-st. will be the great thoroughfare from east to west side of City.
The above to be sold in separate lots.
Sixty-five per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for three years at 7 per cent.
Diagrams at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

JOHN C. CREVIER, Auctioneer.
BY JULIEN CREVIER & SON, REAL Estate and Insurance Agents, Conveyancers, &c. Large and attractive sale of improved and unimproved
REAL ESTATE,
AT
Public Auction, in Hoboken,
On THURSDAY, Feb. 18, 1869,
at 12 o'clock M., at
ODD FELLOWS' HALL,
No. 174 Washington-st., Hoboken.
JOHN C. CREVIER, Auctioneer, will sell as above a large number of houses and lots and vacant lots, situated in the City of Hoboken, delightfully located and close to the ferries. This sale offers unusual inducements to parties wishing to purchase either as residence or investment. Terms liberal; descriptive lists can be had at our office, No. 55 Washington-st.
SALE POSITIVE.
Terms on day of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 16, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st.:
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF CHOICE PRIVATE STOCK OF FINE OLD WINES, LIQUORS, &c., consisting of clarets, hocks, Sauternes, Burgundy, Rhenish wines, Marco Brunner, Hockheimer, Ungsterer, Wachenheimer, Graves, Muscat, Val de Peñas, Maraschino, absynthe, olive oil, champagnes, Bodisco, pale and brown sherry, Madeira and port. Also, bottles S. O. P. brandy, Hennesey 48 do., fine old Jamaica rum, Scotch, Irish and Bourbon whiskies, cases Anchor gin, Van Hoytema & Co., imported in cases, ullage barrels of Bourbon and rye whiskies, Coal Ila, Scotch and Irish whiskies, Osborn & Co. port wine, &c., all to be sold without reserve.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction, on SATURDAY, Feb. 20, at 10½ o'clock, at their Salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st.,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
Full particulars hereafter.

E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF HOUSES and lots, at East New-York, by order of the executors of Robert Bilsborrow, deceased, on TUESDAY, the 16th day of February, at 12 o'clock, at the Howard House, at East New-York.
E. A. LAWRENCE, auctioneer, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, six two-story attic and basement frame houses, neatly and thoroughly well built, each 21x35, lots 21x100, situated on New-Jersey-av.; also, one vacant lot, on the corner of New-York-av. and South Carolina-av. The property is very accessible, being reached by several lines of horse-cars from all the Brooklyn and Williamsburg ferries.
Further particulars at office of the auctioneer, No. 11 Pine-st.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE PROPERTY ON WEST HOUSTON-ST., TO CLOSE A PARTNERSHIP.—D. M. SEAMAN will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the valuable two-story and attic brick house and lot No. 165 West Houston-st., near Macdougal-st.; house 23x40; gas and water, and store in basement; lot 23x77 feet; 50 per cent. can remain on mortgage. Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, No. 14 Pine-st.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & Co., Auctioneers.
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 17, AT 10 A. M., at 92 Hamilton-st, between Myrtle and Park, Brooklyn, good furniture, rosewood parlor suite, pier mirror, centre table, mahogany wardrobe, chamber suites, mattresses, plated ware, cutlery, Brussels and ingrain carpets, &c.

SUPREME COURT—GEORGE W. WAITE against ANNA FRANCES WAITE, JENNY WAITE and JOHN WAITE.—In partition.—By virtue of an order of this Court, made on the 12th day of February, 1869, in this action, will be sold by the undersigned, through William Kennelly, auctioneer, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of March, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, the following-described premises, to wit: All those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New-York, known and distinguished on a certain map for dividing the farm of the late Balaam Johnson Cozine, Nov. 20, 1844, and filed in the Register's office of the City and County of New-York, by the numbers one, two and four, (1, 2 and 4.) The said lots, numbers one and two, are bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly line of Broadway, distant twenty-five feet and eleven inches northerly from the intersection of the easterly line of Broadway with the northerly line of Fifty-sixth-street, running thence eastwardly parallel with Fifty-sixth-street eighty-one feet; thence northwardly, along the westerly line of said lot number four, sixty-feet and five inches, to a diagonal line, the northerly boundary line of land late of Jane Ackerman, deceased; thence westwardly along said diagonal line, fifty-one feet and six inches, to a lot hereinafter described as marked C. J. W.; thence southwardly along said lot marked C. J. W. twenty feet; thence westwardly still along said lot C. J. W. forty-three feet and eight inches to the easterly line of Broadway, and thence southwardly along the easterly line of Broadway twenty-five feet eleven inches to the point or place of beginning. Said lot number four is bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly line of Fifty-sixth-street, distant seventy-one feet and five inches eastwardly from the intersection of the northerly line of Fifty-sixth-street with the easterly line of Broadway, and running thence eastwardly along the northerly line of Fifty-sixth-street twenty-five feet; thence northwardly along the westerly line of lot number five on said map, eighty-eight feet and two inches to a diagonal line, the northerly boundary line of land late of said Jane Ackerman; thence westwardly, along said diagonal line, twenty-five feet and three inches to the rear of said lot number one on said map; thence southwardly, along the rear of lots numbers one, two and three on said map, eighty-four feet and six inches to the point or place of beginning. And also all that certain lot of ground situate in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New-York, adjoining the lots above described and hereinbefore mentioned as lot C. J. W., bounded westerly in front by Broadway, easterly in the rear by said lot number two on said map, southerly by said lot number two and northerly by the northerly line of the land formerly of said Jane Ackerman, deceased; containing in breadth in front and rear twenty feet, and in length on each side forty-three feet eight inches, be the same more or less.—Dated New-York, Feb. 16, 1869.
WILLIAM J. MARTIN, Referee.
CHAS. W. SANDFORD, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 5 Tryon-row.
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AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE PROPERTY ON BROADWAY, CHURCH, DUANE AND WORTH STS., TO BE LEASED AT AUCTION.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway—
BY ORDER OF THE UNDERSIGNED, A COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE SOCIETY OF THE NEW-YORK HOSPITAL: THE FIFTY-EIGHT LOTS COMPRISING ALMOST THE ENTIRE BLOCK BOUNDED BY BROADWAY, CHURCH, DUANE AND WORTH STS., WILL BE LEASED AT AUCTION ON THE ABOVE-MENTIONED DAY.
This property is located in the centre of the heavy business of the city, on high ground, with dry, sandy soil, and surrounded by first-class improvements. The leases will be for a term of 21 years, with the usual convenants for renewal, and will be similar to those made by the "SAILORS' SNUG HARBOR," which have always been considered as most favorable for the lessee. The advantage of holding long leases on property in the business portion of the City is demonstrated by the large bonus which has been paid for those made by the Sailors' Snug Harbor, amounting in many cases almost to the value of the fee. The leasing of the above-described property at auction will afford an opportunity that in all probability will never again occur for procuring leases of building sites that must, from the constantly increasing demand for business property in this City, soon be worth a large premium, especially as this property is by law
EXEMPTED FROM TAXATION.
JAMES W. BEEKMAN,
JOHN DAVID WOLFE,
ROB'T. I. LIVINGSTON,
JACKSON S. SCHULTZ,
JAMES M. BROWN.

H. D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom, No. 8 Cortlandt-st.; Art Gallery, No. 845 Broadway.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF HOUSEhold Furniture, by order of the executors of Joseph Meeks, Esq., deceased.—H. D. MINER & BARKER will sell on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 11 Beach-st., near Varick, genteel household furniture, made by J. & J. W. Meeks, consisting of parlor, bedroom, and dining-room furniture, carpets, mirrors, feather beds, hair mattresses, &c., &c. Also, a valuable collection of books, paintings, engravings, &c. Catalogues now ready at No. 8 Cortlandt-st.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE.—HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. THURSDAY, Feb. 18, at 9½ o'clock at No. 17 St. Mark's-place.
JAMES M. MILLER will sell by auction on THURSDAY, the 18th inst., by order of Executors, all the furniture in house No. 17 St. Mark's-place, comprising rosewood parlor and chamber furniture, carpets, oil-cloth, mantel and pier mirrors, piano, lace and damask curtains, china, glass, and plated ware, oil-paintings and engravings, beds and bedding, crockery, kitchen utensils, &c.
Sale to commence at 9½ o'clock.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post Office.
STANDARD ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BOOKS.—ROBERT SOMERVILLE will sell by auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17, at 11 o'clock, a large collection of standard English and American books, some finely bound and illustrated.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—WILLIAM N. DOUGHERTY and REBECCA R., his wife, plaintiffs, against CHARLES H. DOUGHERTY and ADDIE T., his wife, and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of partition and sale, made and rendered in the above cause, on the 1st day of February, 1869, I, JAMES H. COLEMAN, the Referee named in said judgment, will sell, through JOSEPH McGUIRE, Real Estate Auctioneer, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 23d day of March, 1869, at 12 o'clock noon, all the lands and premises described in said judgment, and situate in the City and County of New-York, that is to say:
First—All that certain lot, piece or parcel of ground situate, lying and being in the now First Ward of the City of New-York, on the northwesterly corner of Maiden-lane (late Fly Market-slip) and South-street, as it is at present occupied by Nathaniel Bunce and Charles Farrar; beginning at the southeastern corner of a lot of ground now owned by and belonging to John B. Hunter, on Maiden-lane, (late Fly Market-slip,) at the middle of the partition wall between the store now owned by and belonging to the said John B. Hunter, and the store now occupied by the said Nathaniel Bunce and Charles Farrar; running thence southerly along said Maiden-lane (late Fly Market-slip) twenty-two feet to the corner of South-street; thence westerly along the northerly side of South-street thirty-five feet four inches to land formerly of Isaac Kibbe, and now belonging to the estate of the late Henry Kermit, deceased; thence northerly along the same twenty-seven feet, to the said lot so owned and belonging to the said John B. Hunter; thence easterly along the same ten feet, to the store so owned by and belonging to the said John B. Hunter; thence southerly along the same six feet six inches, to the centre of the said partition wall, and thence easterly along the same twenty-six feet to the place of beginning, (as the same lot of ground is laid down on a map of said lot, piece or parcel of ground made after actual survey in the month of December one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, by Daniel Ewen, City Surveyor, and filed in the office of Register in and for the City and County of New-York.)
Second—And also all those (3) three certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the First Ward of the said City of New-York, and known and distinguished on a certain map entitled "Map of property of Hezron A Johnson, dated May 23, 1851, made by James E. Serrell," and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York on the — day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, as Lots Numbers 2, (two,) 3 (three) and 4, (four,) and which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Beginning at a point in the southwesterly line of Broad-street, in the centre of a party wall distant thirty-one feet and nine inches southeasterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said southwesterly line of Broad-street, with the southeasterly line of Pearl-street, and running thence southeasterly along the said southwesterly line of Broad-street, twenty-three feet and ten inches and a half an inch to the centre of a party wall; thence southwesterly along the centre line of said party wall seventy-four feet and six inches; thence northwesterly eleven inches and one-half of an inch; thence southwesterly eleven feet and ten inches; thence northwesterly one foot and one-half of an inch; thence southwesterly sixteen feet and seven inches; thence northwesterly fifty-two feet and eight inches to the southeasterly line of Pearl-street aforesaid; thence northeasterly along the said southeasterly line of Pearl-street thirty-four feet and eleven inches to the rear line of lot number 1 (one) on said map above described; thence southeasterly along said rear line of lot number 1 (one) thirty-one feet and eight inches; thence northeasterly five feet and ten inches; thence northwesterly eight inches to the centre of a party wall; and thence northeasterly along the said centre line of a party wall sixty-six feet and eleven inches to the said southwesterly line of Broad-street, at the point or place of beginning; the rear part of said lot number two (2,) being the portion thereof colored yellow on said map and designated as "yard in common," being conveyed subject to the right of the owners and occupants for the time being of lot number 1 (one) on said map, to use the same, and any privy thereon, as and for a yard in common between the premises hereby conveyed, and said lot number 1, (one,) as particularly mentioned in the Deed of Conveyance of lot number 1, (one,) bearing even date herewith, made by the said parties hereto of the first part to Anthony I. Hill.
Third—And also all that certain house and lot of ground situate, lying and being in the Seventh Ward of the City of New-York, on the northerly side of East Broadway, (formerly Harman-street,) and known and distinguished by the number (100) one hundred East Broadway, and which, in a deed made by Stephen McCrea, and Mary, his wife, to Stephen Roe, and dated the thirtieth day of July, in the year 1794, is described as follows, to wit: The southerly half part of lot number forty-two, fronting Harman-street, containing, in front and rear, twenty-five feet, bounded on the east by lot number forty-three, and upon the west by lot number forty-one, and upon the north by the exact half of said lot number forty-two.
Fourth—And also all that certain other lot, piece or parcel of ground situate, lying and being in the Seventh Ward of the City of New-York, the same being the southernmost half part of a certain lot of ground known in a map of the farm late of Hendrick Rutgers, deceased, by lot number forty-three, and now known as number one hundred and two East Broadway. Bounded southerly in front by East Broadway; northerly by the northerly half of said lot, number forty-three; easterly by lot number forty-four, now, or lately, belonging to Alexander Henderson; and westerly by lot number forty-two above conveyed; containing in breadth, in front and rear, twenty-five feet, and in length on each side, sixty-three feet, be the same more or less, or the exact half of the length of the said lot number forty-three.
Fifth—And also all the south half in length of a certain other lot of ground situate, lying and being in the Seventh Ward of the City of New-York, between East Broadway and Division-street, and distinguished in a map made of the farm of the late Hendrick Rutgers, deceased, as lot number forty-one, the south half of which said lot number forty-one is hereby intended to be conveyed; and which said south half is now known by the number eighty-six (formerly ninety-eight) East Broadway, and is bounded as follows: Southerly in front on East Broadway; northerly, in the rear, by the remaining half of said lot number forty-one; easterly by property of the said party of the second part, on half lot number forty-two, and westerly by Isaac Guion on half lot number forty, and containing in breadth, in front and rear, twenty-five feet, and in length the exact half in length of said lot number forty-one.
Sixth—And also all that certain other lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Seventh Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and butted as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the north side of Water-street, distant twenty-five feet easterly from the northeast corner of Pike and Water streets, running thence north along the east line of a certain lot formerly part of the estate of Isaac Clason, deceased, now or late in the possession of one Benjamin Sands, Jr., forty-six feet and six inches, thence easterly along the south line of another lot of land which fronts on Pike-street or slip, also formerly part of the same estate, twenty-four feet and six inches; thence southerly along the west line of another lot of land, and formerly part of the said estate, forty-six feet to a point on the north side of Water-street, distant fifty feet from the northeast corner of Pike and Water streets, and thence westerly along the said north line of Water-street, twenty-five feet to the place of beginning.
Seventh—And also all that certain other house and lot of ground known and distinguished as number two hundred and seventeen (217) Cherry-street, in the Seventh Ward of the City of New-York, bounded northerly by Cherry-street, westerly by property now or lately belonging to Charles Dickinson, John F. Delaplaine, and Benjamin Sands, Junior, southerly by other property in this indenture hereinafter mentioned and described, and formerly belonging to Catharine Ann Graham and Emily Matilda Graham, and easterly by property now or lately belonging to the estate of Thomas Carter, deceased, containing in width in front twenty feet eight inches, and in the rear twenty-one feet, and in depth on each side sixty feet, and also the half of the party walls on the east and west sides of the same lot.
Eighth—And also all that certain other lot of ground (referred to in the last-described property) in the rear of the above lot, fronting on Water-street, bounded southerly by Water-street, westerly by property sold by the heirs of Isaac Clason, deceased, to F. W. Marshall and Benjamin Sands, Jr.; northerly by the lot last above-mentioned and described, and easterly by property now or lately belonging to the estate of Thomas Carter, deceased, containing in width in front twenty feet, in the rear twenty-one feet, and in depth on each side sixty feet.—NEW-YORK, February, 1869.
JAMES H. COLEMAN, Referee.
JOHN C. BUSHNELL, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
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AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF THE VALUABLE PROPERTY 64 AND 66 CHARLES-ST.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of Thomas W. Letson, deceased.
CHARLES-ST.—The two-story and attic brick house and lot, situate on the south side of Charles-st., between Fourth and Bleecker sts., and known as No. 66. The house has a three-story brick extension, contains 21 rooms, is in good order, and has hot and cold water, bath tubs, gas, range, &c. The gas fixtures are sold with the house. Lot 25 by about 95 feet 3 inches.
Also, the two-story brick stable and lot adjoining the above-described house, and known as No. 64 Charles-st. The stable is in good order, contains eight stalls, ample carriage room, large loft, and has Croton water. Lot about 24.11 by about 95.5 feet. 33⅓ per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage.
JAS. H. BRADY, CHAS. E. BRADY, RACHEL LETSON. } Executors.
Maps at office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY ON BOND-ST. AT AUCTION.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
BOND-ST.—The three-story and attic brick house and lot, situate on the south side of Bond-st., near Broadway, and known as No. 19 Bond-st. The lot is 37 feet 6 inches in width, by 114 feet 5 inches in depth, with right of way over the alley, leading from Bond and Bleecker sts.
Maps can be obtained at the auctioneers' office, No. 7 Pine-st.

A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer.
CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTE, AND NEW AND ELEGANT RICHLY CARVED AND GILT FURNITURE.—A. M. CRISTALAR & SON will sell on THURSDAY, 18th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at No. 427 Broadway, between Canal and Howard sts., black walnut parlor and library suites, in green and gold reps, one very richly embroidered black walnut parlor suite, black walnut richly carved chamber suite, secretary, book-cases, hall racks, centre and pier tables, bureaus, washstands, commodes, buffets, rosewood etageres, gilt 30-day clocks, Parian ornaments, oil-paintings, gilt frame mirrors, also one Chickering grand piano-forte. Goods now on exhibition. Catalogue at sale.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—On WEDNESDAY, at 11 o'clock, at No. 101 Liberty-st., several very superior parlor, chamber and library suites, tables, hall stands, bookcases, office and dining-room furniture; also, second-hand furniture in variety, glass and plated ware—making an attractive catalogue.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Feb. 16, at 11 o'clock, within the store:
2,000 boxes Malaga Raisins, layers and crown loose.
100 boxes Turkish Prunes.
10 barrels Currants.

E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.
ISLIP, L. I., LOTS.—CONTINUATION sale of lots on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF BANKRUPT'S EFFECTS.—Notice is hereby given that I will sell at public auction, on FRIDAY, Feb. 26, 1869, at No. 7 State-st., New-York City, one iron safe, three desks, tables, lounge, and other office furniture, assigned to me by James H. Holcomb & Co., in bankruptcy. Also book accounts and claims of said firm against sundry persons, as per schedule to be seen at my office. Also an undivided interest in certain lands in Granby, Hartford County, Connecticut, as described in deeds to be seen at my office, No. 30 Pine-st., (Room No. 14.)
JAMES DAVIS,
Assignee in Bankruptcy of James H. and George P. Holcomb.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1869.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY TRANSPORTATION.
HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT INDIAN TERRITORY, CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORT GIBSON, C. N., Jan. 14, 1869.
SEALED PROPOSALS in duplicate will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., March 1, 1869, for the
TRANSPORTATION OF MILITARY SUPPLIES during the year commencing April 1, 1869, and ending March 31, 1870, from Fort Gibson, I. T. to, Fort Arbuckle, I. T., or such other posts as may be established in the District of the Indian Territory east of the hundredth meridian of longitude and south of the thirth-sixth parallel of latitude.
The transportation herein advertised for to be wholly by wagon.
The weight to be transported will not exceed two millions (2,000,000) pounds.
Bidders will give their names in full, as well as their place of residence; and each proposal must be accompanied by a guarantee from two or more persons whose loyalty and solvency, as well as that of the bidder, are certified by a Clerk of a Court of Record, setting forth that in case a contract is awarded to the party proposing, they will give good and sufficient security for the faithful performance of the same.
Bidders will state the rate per one hundred pounds per one hundred miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year, beginning April 1, 1869, and ending March 31, 1870.
The contractor will be required to give bonds to the amount of thirty thousand dollars, ($30,000.)
Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.
He will also be required to have an office or place of business at or near Fort Gibson, I. T., and to have at his command teams sufficient to transport at least 165,000 pounds per month.
The right is reserved on the part of the Government to reject any or all bids which may be received, and any contract made will be subject to the approval of the Quartermaster-General of the army.
The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract without unnecessary delay, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract. Blanks for proposals and bonds will be furnished on application.
Bidders are invited to be present on the day of opening proposals.
Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation," and addressed to the Chief Quartermaster District of the Indian Territory, *and none will be entertained unless they comply with the terms of this advertisement.*
By order of Brevet Maj.-Gen. B. H. GRIERSON.
A. F. ROCKWELL,
Brevet Lieut.-Colonel and A. Q. M. U. S. A.
Chief Quartermaster District Indian Territory.

PROPOSALS FOR ENGRAVINGS OF THE ILLUSTRATIONS ACCOMPANYING THE REPORT OF THE COMMISIONER OF PATENTS FOR THE YEAR 1869.
OFFICE CONGRESSIONAL PRINTER, WASHINGTON, Feb. 12, 1869.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Office until March 16, 1869, at 10 o'clock, for furnishing one set of electrotype pages of the ILLUSTRATIONS OF MACHINERY, &c., accompanying the Report of the Commissioner of Patents for the year 1869, with the name of the patentee and the character of the patent on each illustration, or for otherwise furnishing the illustrations for that report.
The drawings will be furnished on paper to the contractor, who must arrange them into pages in numerical order, as nearly as is consistent with neatness and compactness. The work is to be delivered at this Office free of cost for transportation, and subject to the approval or rejection of the Congressional Printer.
The Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing would prefer to have the work equal to the illustrations for the Patent Office Reports of 1867, in accordance with the standard heretofore adopted by them, and they invite proposals for that quality of work, but a desire to reduce the expense of this branch of the public printing prompts them to also invite proposals for electrotype plates of an inferior style of workmanship; and also for furnishing the illustrations by engraving, lithography or any other process.
The awards will be made "to the lowest and best bidder *for the interest of the Government*, due regard being paid to the execution of the work," under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing, who reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids.
Bidders must procure from the Congressional Printer drawings of illustrations sufficient in number to form a page, and must accompany their bids with a specimen of their work, with a sworn statement that it was made in the establishment of that bidder, and that he possesses the necessary facilities for the prompt and proper execution of the work. If the bid is for supplying electrotype-plate pages, one of those pages must be furnished, that it may be subjected to practical tests.
Bidders are required to propose for the work *by the illustration*, with the understanding that, when more than one *figure* is required to illustrate an invention or design, (as is sometimes the case,) the whole number of figures will be estimated and paid for as a single illustration.
No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a bond with security, to the approval of a United States Judge or District-Attorney, in the penalty of $10,000, that the bidder or bidders, if his or their proposal shall be accepted, will execute the work in accordance with the proposal.
The number of illustrations will be about the same as in the last published volume.
Any further information that may be required will be furnished upon application to this office, or to the Commissioner of Patents.
Blank forms will be furnished upon application to the undersigned, and no proposal will be considered which does not conform precisely therewith.
Proposals will be addressed to "The Joint Committee on Printing," Washington, D. C., care of Hon. H. B. Anthony, U. S. Senate; Hon. A. B. Laflin, House of Representatives; or the undersigned, and indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Patent Office Report."
JOHN D. DEFREES,
Congressional Printer.

SEALED PROPOSALS
Will be received by the trustees of the Ninth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, the 2d day of March, 1869, at 3 o'clock, P. M., for erecting, heating, and furnishing Primary School No. 13, on the north side of Downing-st., near Bleecker-st., in said Ward. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.
Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting," "Proposal for Heating," "Proposal for Furniture."
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The school trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
JAMES HARRISON,
CHARLES S. WRIGHT,
A. J. MATHEWSON,
JAMES W. FARR,
JAMES W. BOOTH,
Board of Trustees Ninth Ward.
Dated FEB. 16, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived by the Trustees of the Tenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 1st day of March, 1869, at 3 o'clock P. M., for "Additions and Alterations" and for furnishing Primary School No. 1, situated on the west side of Ludlow-st., near Delancey-st., in said Ward. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.
Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting," "Proposal for Furniture."
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
GEORGE T. PATTERSON,
ALONZO TRUESDELL,
GEORGE KINZER,
WILLIAM McCAFFIL,
BENJ. F. SHAFFER,
Board of Trustees Tenth Ward.
DATED Feb. 15, 1869.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 1st day of February, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM W. LORING, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 26th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 15, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 13th day of February, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of VICTOR WOLFF, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 33 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 4th day of March, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 16, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 6th day of February, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SAMUEL STROOK, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, and LOUIS BOWMAN, of the City of Richmond, in the State of Virginia, both as members of the firm of Bowman & Strook, and individually, who have been adjudged bankrupts on the petition of said Samuel Strook; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, or either of them, to them, or either of them, or for their use, or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts and of said firm of Bowman & Strook, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of the estate of said Bowman & Strook and of said bankrupts individually, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 8th day of March, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 16, 1869.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ABRAHAM LEVY, a bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Abraham Levy in said district, duly declared a bankrupt, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 5th day of March, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted, and that the second and third meeting of creditors will be held at the same time and place.—Dated New-York, on the 8th day of February, 1869.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
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IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JACOB FISHER, a bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Jacob Fisher, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress approved March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 2d day of March, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 6th day of February, 1869.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
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IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BERNARD P. WOODS, a bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Bernard P. Woods, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 2d day of March, A. D. 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 6th day of February, 1869.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
f9-law3wTu*

NO. 1,483.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISAAC DAVEGA, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—On this 29th day of January, A. D. 1869, on reading the petition for the bankrupt's discharge in the above matter, it is ordered by the Court that a hearing be had upon the same on the 26th day of February, A. D. 1869, at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, at 11 o'clock A. M., and that notice thereof be published in the New-York *Times* and the New-York *Commercial Advertiser*, two newspapers printed in said district, for three times, once a week; and that all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may appear at the said time and place, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. And it is further ordered by the Court, that all such creditors whose places of residence are known, shall be entitled to a service of notice of the said petition and order, either personally or by letter addressed to them at their known usual place of residence, attested by the Clerk of the Court, or served at their usual place of abode by the Marshal or his deputy, or sent by mail, whereof due proof shall be given.
Witness the Honorable Samuel Blatchford, Judge of the said Court, and the seal thereof, at the City of New-York, in said district, on the 29th day of January, A. D. 1869.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk of the District Court for said district.
f9-law3wTu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN BARNETT and AUGUSTUS F. SHEPARD, bankrupts—In Bankruptcy—Augustus F. Shepard, one of the bankrupts, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts. By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 4th day of March, A. D., 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 18th day of January, 1869.
GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.
f9-law3wTu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALEXANDER ESLER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Alexander Esler, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 12th day of January, A. D. 1869.
f2-law3wTu* MARTIN Y. BUNN, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH M. WEEKS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, Southern District of New-York, at the City of New-York, on the 10th day of November, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Joseph M. Weeks, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
f9-law3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM DALE, a bankrupt.—At a Court in Bankruptcy, held at No. 39 Pine-street, in the City of New-York, in and for the Southern District of New-York, on the 21st day of January, 1869, before John Fitch, Register. To whom it may concern. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of WILLIAM DALE, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district. Dated at New-York, the 21st day of January, A. D., 1869.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
f9-law3wTu* 137 Broadway, N. Y.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE F. CHESTER, SAMUEL L. MITCHELL, JR., and HENRY R. LYLE, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—The said bankrupts having applied to the Court for a discharge from their debts, and each of them having applied for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 24th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupts should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupts and each of them.—Dated New-York, 21st January, 1869.
f2-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

NO. 1,992.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN McGLYNN, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 19th day of January, A. D. 1869.—To whom it may concern: —The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John McGlynn, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
f2-law3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANDREW McKINLEY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Andrew McKinley, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 9th day of September, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
fe2-law3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE W. VENABLE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of George W. Venable, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 16th day of December, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK,
f2-law3w-Tu* No. 137 Broadway, Assignee.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 13th day of February, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM M. BABBOTT, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 15th day of March, A. D. 1869, at 3 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 16, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 13th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GEORGE W. KITTLE, of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings and State of New-York, who has carried on business for the one hundred and twenty months next immediately preceding the filing of his petition, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 5th day of March, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 16, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.—THAT ON the 13th day of February, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HENRY KLEIN, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 15th day of March, A. D. 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, As Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 16, 1869.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE WASHINGTON SCOLLAY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by George Washington Scollay, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge, and certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and the 1st day of March, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, a Register in Bankruptcy, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.—Dated at New-York, on the 30th day of January, 1869.
f2-law3wTu* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of FERDINAND GOLDSTEIN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Ferdinand Goldstein, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 25th day of February, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., corner Nassau, Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 1st day of February, 1869.
f2-law3wTu* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDERICK G. SPRINGMEYER, WILLIAM H. SPRINGMEYER and JOHN H. SPRINGMEYER, bankrupts.—In bankruptcy:—Southern District of New-York, ss.—The said bankrupts having applied to the Court for a discharge from their debts, and each of them having applied for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 24th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupts should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupts, and each of them. Dated New-York, 18th of January, 1869.
f2-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SOLOMAN ROSENFELD, a Bankrupt.—At a Court in Bankruptcy, held at No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, in and for the Southern District of New-York, on the 20th day of December, 1868.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Soloman Rosenfeld, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 20th day of December, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
f16-law3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
1st.—For building a sewer in 53d-st., between 4th and 5th avs., with branch in 5th-av.
2d.—For building a sewer in 2d-av., from 74th-st. to and through 75th-st. to 3d-av.
3d.—For building sewers in Broadway, between Worth and Leonard sts., and between Franklin and White sts.
4th.—For building a sewer in 16th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place.
5th.—For building sewers in Madison-av., between 59th and 70th sts.
6th.—For regulating and grading 36th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A.
The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on
1st.—The north side of 52d-st., between Madison and 5th avs.; also, the east side of 5th-av., between 52d and 53d sts., and both sides of 53d-st., between 4th and 5th avs.
2d.—Both sides of 2d-av., between 74th and 75th sts.; also, both sides of 75th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.; also, the west side of 2d-av. and the east side of 3d-av., to a point distant half the block north of 75th-st., and the east side of 3d-av. to a point distant half the block south of 75th-st.
3d.—Both sides of Broadway from Franklin to Walker-st., and from Worth to Leonard-st., and lot on the northwest corner of Leonard-st. and Broadway.
4th.—Lots known as street Nos. 125, 126, 127 and 128 East 16th-st.
5th.—Both sides of Madison-av., from 59th to 70th-st.; also, the north side of 65th-st., and both sides of 66th-st., to a point 250 feet west of Madison-av.; also, the north side of 67th-st., to a point distant 150 feet east of 4th-av.; also, both sides of 68th-st., from Madison to 4th-av.
6th.—Both sides of 36th-st., from 1st-av. to a point distant half the block east of Avenue A; also, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting avenues.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to Isaac O. Hunt, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., Basement New Court-House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
ISAAC O. HUNT, E. HARBISON REED, GUERNSEY SACKETT, } Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, New Court-House, Feb. 5, 1869.

CORPORATION NOTICE.
Public notice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
1st—For flagging sidewalks on 41st-st., from 8th to 11th-av.
2d—For flagging Avenue B, east side, from 15th to 16th-st.
3d—For flagging sidewalks on 47th-st., from 11th-av. to Hudson River.
4th—For flagging sidewalks and setting and resetting curb and gutter stones on the southwesterly corner of 3d-av. and 23d-st.
5th—For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter stones in 111th-st., from 3d to 4th-av.
6th—For flagging sidewalks on 48th-st., from 8th to 9th-av.
The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on
1st—Both sides of 41st-st., from 8th to 11th-av.
2d—The east side of Avenue B, from 15th to 16th-st.
3d—Both sides of 47th-st., from 11th-av. to Hudson River.
4th—The southerly side of 23d-st., from 3d-av. to a point seventy feet westerly therefrom.
5th—Both sides of 111th-st., from 3d to 4th-av.
6th—Both sides of 48th-st., from 8th to 9th-av.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to Isaac O. Hunt, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., Basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
ISAAC O. HUNT, E. HARBISON REED, GUERNSEY SACKETT, } Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, New Court-house Feb. 12, 1869.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, COURT-HOUSE, PARK, No. 32 Chambers-st.
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVen that all arrears of Personal Taxes now due are to be paid at the office of ANDREW J. SMITH, Esq., Attorney for the Collection of Arrears of Personal Taxes, No. 122 Nassau-st., and that the books relating to such arrears will be found at said office.
No person but the said attorney or the undersigned is authorized to receive or receipt for such arrears, except in cases of warrants issued hereafter, when the Marshal to whom the same is directed will have legal authority to collect the amount included therein, and all warrants heretofore issued to enforce the payment of any Personal Taxes are hereby countermanded.
Dated New-York, Jan. 19, 1869.
BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF MILton A. Fowler, Surrogate of Dutchess County, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of ROBERT BARKER, late of the town of Red Hook, in said county, deceased, are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, Dexter Reynolds, Executor of said estate, at his residence, in the City of Albany, on or before the 20th day of March next, or in default thereof their claims will be debarred and precluded from payment by said Executor out of said estate.—Dated this 1st day of September, 1868.
DEXTER REYNOLDS, Executor of said estate.
s8-law6mTu

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE

favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail

EVERY SATURDAY

From Pier No. 20 North River, 12 o'clock, noon.
UNITED KINGDOM.Feb. 20 | IOWA.....Mar. 13
INDIA.....Feb. 27 | BRITANNIA.....Mar. 20
CALEDONIA.....Mar. 6 | COLUMBIA.....Mar. 27

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $80 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT.. LEMAIRE...SATURDAY, Feb. 20
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT....SATURDAY, Mar. 6
EUROPE.....DAURE.....SATURDAY, Mar. 20

Rates of passage payable in gold, (wine included):
TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY.

CHINA.....Feb. 17 | AUSTRALASIAN..Mar. 10
CUBA.....Feb. 24 | RUSSIA.....Mar. 17
JAVA.....Mar. 3 | CHINA.....Mar. 24

Passage money payable in gold.
Cabin to Liverpool.....$130 | Second Cabin.....$80
Cabin to Paris.....$145
No steerage passengers carried.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent; and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

FOR LIVERPOOL

From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAYS.
MINNESOTA.....Feb. 17, at 9 A. M.
NEVADA (new).....Feb. 24, at 1 P. M.
COLORADO.....March 3, at 9½ A. M.
NEBRASKA.....March 10, at 1 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms.
For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage of
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

SIBERIA.....Feb. 18 | TARIFA.....Mar. 4
ALEPPO.....Feb. 25 | TRIPOLI.....Mar. 11

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK.
Cabin.....$80 Gold.
Steerage.....$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For freight or passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

NATIONAL LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP ENGLAND, THOMPSON, Will leave SATURDAY, Feb. 13, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, Feb. 20, 12 M.
ETNA (via Halifax).....Tuesday, Feb. 23, 1 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, Feb. 27, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, Mar. 6, 12 M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30 and 35
To London	105	To London	35 and 40
To Paris	115	To Paris	42 and 47
Halifax	20	Halifax	$15
St. Johns, N. F.	45	St. John's, N. F.	30
Branch Steamer		Branch Steamer	

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM COMMUNICATION DIRECT BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.

THE PANAMA, NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY dispatch a steamer every month, sailing from Panama about the 20th, upon the arrival of the British mail steamer at Aspinwall. The Pacific Mail Company's steamer leaving New-York on the 9th of each month, at noon, will make the necessary connection. Passengers and cargo booked through from New-York to the several Colonial ports.
A special steamer runs to the newly discovered gold region of Hokitika.
For further information regarding rates of freight, passage money, &c., apply to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Cabin.
Outside. Inside. Second Cabin. Steerage.
$275 $250 $150 $75
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

FOUR TIMES A MONTH,

On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
FEB. 16—RISING STAR, Capt. KING, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. FARNSWORTH.
Steamer leaving Feb. 9 connects closely with steamer CHINA, leaving San Francisco March 5, 1869, for China and Japan.
For passage tickets and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office on Marginal Wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS BY PACIFIC Mail Steamship Company's steamer RISING STAR, sailing on TUESDAY, 16th inst., at 12 M. Freight received until 4 P. M. on MONDAY, 15th inst. The usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E.L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 22.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WIER, April 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer
ISABEL CARLISLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, Feb. 25,
at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P.M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE.....Feb. 18
MORRO CASTLE, R. ADAMS, via Nassau.....Feb. 25
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE.....Mar. 4
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line sailing every twenty days. The splendid new steamship CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. JOHN DEAN, will leave Pier No. 17 East River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 20, at 10 A. M. Passage to Havana $65 in currency. For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDER & SONS. No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR MOBILE,

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.

The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the side-wheel steamer
ALABAMA, Capt. LIMEBURNER,
On SATURDAY, Feb. 20, at 5 P. M. from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile. Through bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.
Has splendid cabin accommodations for passengers going to Florida or the Gulf Ports.
For freight or passage, apply to
J. F. PATTERSON, Agent,
No. 174 Chambers-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS,

CALLING AT HAVANA,
Carrying the United States Mails.
The well-known steamship
MISSOURI
will leave Pier No. 36 North River on
SATURDAY, Feb. 20, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Through rates and through bills of lading given to Galveston, Indianola, Lavaca and Rock Port, Texas; Mobile, Ala., and to all points on the Mississippi River.
No Havana freight received on day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C. THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The fast and elegant side-wheel steamship MAGNOLIA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will be dispatched on THURSDAY, Feb. 18, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River. Cabin passage reduced to $15. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The steamship SARAGOSSA will sail on the following THURSDAY

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A LONELY LADY, SOBER AND DAUGHTY, having more rooms than they want, would like to let to two respectable gentlemen two furnished rooms, without board, in the immediate neighborhood of several good restaurants. Address E. W. R., Box No. 6,743 Post Office, New-York.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A CHAMber or a chamber and sitting-room (without board) with fire and bath, in a perfectly private family. Address W. H. W., Box No. 260 Times Office, naming terms per month and location, with full particulars; unexceptionable reference will be given.

NO. 13 EAST 26TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and Madison ave., in a first-class house kept by a French family, a handsome bedroom and reception parlors, fit for a doctor or a first-class family; private table if desired; references given and required.

TO RENT—IN 18TH-ST. NEAR 7TH-AV., A handsome furnished second-story front room and bedroom, with or without breakfast; would prefer renting to a gentleman by the year. Address M., Box No. 115 Times Office.

NO. 190 WEST 44TH-ST.—LARGE front room on second floor, with alcove; for gentlemen only; breakfast if desired; no moving in May; references exchanged.

NO. 16 5TH-AV., OPPOSITE THE Brevoort House, a delightful suite of rooms, with or without private table; also a single room, with board; references exchanged.

BY CALLING AT NO. 208 EAST 14TH-St., you will find well furnished rooms, with board; references given and required. Call on Monday or Tuesday.

TO LET—A FINE FURNISHED FRONT parlor, besides a plain furnished room for cooking, for lady and gentleman. Private house No. 54 Allen-st.

NO. 68 LEXINGTON-AV., (NEW NO. 78.)—A private family will let a nicely furnished room on third floor to a gentleman, without board.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A FURnished room, on second floor, to a gentleman, without board. Call at No. 15 East 18th-st.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 195.—FURNISHED rooms, en suite and single, with board. Private table if desired.

NO. 7 WEST 25TH-ST.—A SUITE OF rooms; also, one or two single rooms, furnished, overlooking Madison-square.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET SOME rooms, with or without board. Apply at No. 44 West 46th-st.

A FIRST-CLASS ROOM ON THE THIRD floor, No. 20 West 16th-st.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL DEPARTMENT OF THE

Novelty Iron Works,

NOS. 77 AND 83 LIBERTY-ST.,

CORNER BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Plain and Ornamental Iron Work of all kinds for Buildings.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

Leave James-slip 8:30 A. M., Mail train for Greenport; 10 A. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 3 P. M., Express, River Head; 4 P. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 5:30 P. M., Farmingdale and Way stations. All trains connect with ferries to Hempstead. Sunday train at 9 A. M. from Hunter's Point for Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove.
L. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEpot foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
9 A. M., Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M. Way Train, daily, for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M. Express Mail, for Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati and all points West and South.
4:30 P. M. Way Train, for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M. Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburg, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.
5 P. M. Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
9 P. M. Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M. Night Express, daily, for all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Buffalo, Rochester, Cleveland and Cincinnati, without change.
8 P. M. Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Also Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 8:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M., and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 1:45 P. M., for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express, for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Buffalo, Rochester, Dunkirk, Cleveland and Cincinnati without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all night trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, Nos. 241 and 223 Broadway, depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, H. RIDDLE,
Gen'l Pass. Agent. Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 23, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland and North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with the sleeping cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.
10 A. M. Express Train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
11:30 A. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West. Drawing-room car attached to this train through to Troy.
3:30 P. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing-room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping car attached.
4:35 P. M. Express Train via Harlem Railroad, for Albany and Troy, connecting at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping cars attached at Albany.
6 P. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping cars every day, except Saturdays, without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with early trains for Montreal and points North.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:20.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 26th-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 2:40 P. M. Returning, leaves Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

SOUTHSIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Leave Roosevelt-st. Ferry, New-York, 8:30 A. M., mail train, 4:15 P. M.; express for Sayville, Patchogue, &c., 4:15 P. M.; accommodation for Islip and 5:30 P. M. for Jamaica. Leave Islip, 6:30 A. M., accommodation. Leave Sayville, 7:30 A. M., express, and 12:50 mail. Leave Jamaica, 7:20, 8:35, 9:20 A. M. and 3:09 P. M.
R. WHITE, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M. And Saturdays, only 12, midnight. From Hackensack at 7:30 and 10 A. M., 1 and 4:15 P. M., returning to Monsey.
NOV. 2, 1868. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND BOSTON,
NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON,
NEW-BEDFORD and CAPE.
COD TOWNS AND NANTUCKET.

Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.

One of the Magnificent Steamboats,
NEWPORT or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 4 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.

E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

STONINGTON LINE,

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 4 P. M.,
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, SEMI-WEEKLY.

BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.

The first-class steamship HUNTSVILLE will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 20, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
OCTAVUS COHEN & CO., Agents, Savannah.
Cabin passage $20.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
GEO. CROMWELL, VANS.....SATURDAY, Feb. 20
GEO. WASHINGTON, GAGER.SATURDAY, Feb. 27
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight apply to
M. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 92 West-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 332 Lexington-av., southwest corner 30th-st.; the house is 20x55 feet, four-story high-stoop and brown-stone front; is handsomely painted and in perfect order; lot 20x75 feet. Apply to D. B. KEELER, Jr., 43 Pine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—TWO HORSES JUST from the country, 16 to 16½ hands, pony built, fast walkers, fit for carry, truck or express man; warranted sound. No. 223 Delancey-st., three days.

A LOT OF HORSES FROM THE country to be sold cheap, or exchanged for horses of less value; fit for carts, trucks and expresses; warranted sound and kind. Inquire at No. 541 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—A FRESH LOT OF HORSES just from Ohio, suitable for all purposes; to be sold cheap. HENRY WILEY, No. 19 Vesey-st.

FOR SALE—TWO GOOD CART AND TRUCK horses, sound and kind, dirt cart and harness, at No. 418 East 19th-st.

A VERY FINE COUPE HORSE FOR sale—brown, 16¾ hands, 7 years; warranted sound and kind. Apply at private stable, 127 West 50th-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE IN SEVENTH WARD FOR SALE.

The valuable plot of ground bounded by the west side of Coriears-st. and Cherry and Monroe sts., consisting of 28 lots, with large and substantial buildings thereon, suitable for manufacturing or storage purposes.
Apply to C. A. RAPALLO, No. 218 Broadway, or T. F. SECOR, office No. 406 Cherry-st.

FOR SALE—BY FRANK G. BROWN, NO. 58 Broadway:
8TH-AV.—Northwest corner of 62d-st., 4 lots.
53d-st.—150 feet east of 6th-av., 2 lots.
ALSO,
At Port Morris, in one body, 200 lots.
ALSO,
On the Boulevard, one-half mile from the Harlem River, a place of
17 ACRES,
with fine improvements.
ALSO,
ACRE PLOTS,
situated in the lower part of
WESTCHESTER COUNTY,
in the centre of extensive improvements, well adapted for dividing into lots.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—WILL BE sold, the large property owned and occupied by the American Express Company, comprising the whole block between Hudson, Jay and Staple sts., with their large first-class marble building, 100x100, and a one-story brick building, about 80x100. The second, third and fourth lofts of the marble building, 100x100 each, are offered on lease. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESsion, one or more of those superior four-story high stoop brown-stone houses on the north side of 54th-st., 100 feet east of Madison-av., 22x55; lot 22x100.5 feet; parlors, front basement, halls and stairs all finished in hard wood. For further particulars inquire of the owner, JOHN C. SARES, on the premises, or at office, No. 122 West 50th-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE THREE-STORY brown-stone front house, 20x45x100.5. Furnace in cellar, heater in front basement, marble mantels, hot and cold water in every room, two water-closets, bath and stationary wash-tubs, all in fine order; possession at any time. Apply on premises, No. 240 East 51st-st., near 2d-av.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS.—SIX FULL Lots on the northwest corner of 8th-av., between 66th and 67th sts.; splendid view of the Park; ready for improvement. Apply to owner, No. 80 William-st., Room No. 7. Will sell at a bargain. Terms very liberal.

JUMP INTO ONE OF THE MANY railroad cars running to East New-York; examine carefully the houses and lots that are to be sold by JOHNSON & MILLER, on WEDNESDAY next, to make a minute of what suits you, and attend the sale. Maps at No. 25 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—FOR BUSIness purposes, the house and lot No. 164 5th-av., a few doors from 22d-st., 20 feet 10 inches in front in size, and the building suitable for alterations into a first-class business establishment. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE STORE AND LOT NO. 57 Cortlandt-st., between Greenwich and Washington sts., 23.8 front, 99.4 rear, 77 feet deep, subject to a ground rent of $2,000 per annum for four years; $15,000 can remain on bond and mortgage for four years. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE EXTRA wide three-story and attic brick house, No. 39 Clinton-place, between Broadway and University, twenty-eight feet wide; "Sailors' Snug Harbor" lease, about eight years to run at $220 per annum; $35,000; will be let if not sold. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN WEST 34TH-ST., IMMEDIate possession, handsome three-story and high-stoop house, modern improvements, in fine order, 20.10x55, lot 98.6; price, with carpets and gas fixtures, $20,700. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FIVE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown-stone front houses on 56th-st., 275 ft. west of 5th-av.; size of lots, 25x100 ft. 5 inches; size of houses, 25x60; now ready to be shown by man on premises. Call and see.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON 5TH-AV., ABOVE 60th-st., and on street adjoining, 25x100 feet each; and houses on 26th, 44th, 45th, 49th and 51st sts., between 4th and 7th avs. CORNELIUS HUNTING, No. 1,294 Broadway, between 33d and 34th sts.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS STABLE No. 122 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; two-story, 25x103.3, covering the whole lot. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—MADISON-AV., IMMEDIATE possession, four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 20x55, lot 80; price $40,000. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY ELEGANT ENGLISH basement house in 10th-st., near and west of 5th-av.; four-story brown-stone, 18.6x64x¼ block. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS OF GROUND, each 25x100, south side of 121st-st., 200 feet west of 10th-av. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

A TWENTY YEARS' GROUND LEASE for sale; 100x100; upper part of Broadway. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE BUILDING AND LOT NO. 26 Division-st., about 25x85, $25,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE SMALL COTTAGE HOUSE, with full lot, No. 221 East 58th-st. Inquire of E. A. SMITH, No. 1,144 3d-av.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT FORT WASHINGTON, Washington Heights, and along the Boulevards, Kingsbridge-road. G. LESPINASSE, No. 36 John-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—A HANDSOME COUNTRY RESIdence, with about five acres of ground, at "Inwood on the Hudson," (Tubby Hook,) about ten minutes walk from the depot, having a fine inland and river view.
On the premises are a two-story and attic brick mansion, partially furnished, containing thirteen rooms, with bath-room, laundry, and convenient closets, gas and water throughout. Also a carriage-house and stable, chicken and cow-houses, a large garden with a fine variety of choice fruit trees. The grounds are handsomely laid out and well shaded with forest trees.
For particulars and permits apply to THOMAS J. OWEN, No. 158 South-st., or EDWIN THOMPSON, No. 115 Broadway.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY ENGlish basement brown-stone front house on West 22d-st., near 9th-av. The house is elegantly furnished throughout, contains all modern improvements, and will be let only to a small family, from the 1st of March if desired, at $800 per month, or will be leased for a term of three years. Apply to
ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway, New-York.

TO HOTEL KEEPERS AND OTHERS—To let or to lease to a responsible tenant, an elegant place known as the Thorburn House, at Astoria, fronting the East River and very near the steamboat landing, in a perfectly healthy location. The house will be enlarged if desired for a family hotel. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or S. F. IRELAND, No. 201 Broadway, or to the owner, Dr. J. W. SCOTT, Coleman House.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND EXtension two-brown-stone house No. 35 West 20th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., with furniture; it has a dining-room on parlor floor, with library room over it, and a laundry room communicating with kitchen; rent, $400 per month. Apply to S. M. JACKSON, No. 288 6th-av., or at East River National Bank, No. 682 Broadway.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, (HAMILTON PARK.)—To rent, furnished and unfurnished, four first-class villas; gas, water, gardens, stables; adapted for Summer or Winter residence; delightfully located; very healthy; five minutes from ferry. Mr. HAMILTON, No. 29½ Broadway.

TO LEASE—NOS. 105 AND 107 EAST 15TH-ST. 50x103.6, 140 feet east of Union-square, consisting of two dwellings, large three-story brick building in rear, carriage-house and stable. Inquire at Office No. 105 on said premises.

TO LET OR LEASE—FOR A HOTEL OR other business, a house, with lot 100 by 800 feet, on the East River, one mile from New-York, with water front and water right. Apply to WM. H. MEEKS, No. 158 Reade-st., corner of Greenwich.

TO LET—TWO THREE-STORY AND BASEment brick houses with modern improvements, located in the City of Bergen, 15 minutes by horse cars from Jersey City ferry, Nos. 3 and 5 Belmont-place; rent $480. Apply at No. 306 West-st., Troy steamers office.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE ON MURray Hill, near Park-av.; four-story, English basement, brown-stone front; will be leased for one or more years. For particulars, address Box No. 1,713 Post Office, New-York City.

HOUSE, BARNS, COTTAGE AND sixteen acres of land to let or lease; rent $1,200; situation healthy and beautiful, two miles from Astoria. Apply to C. SULLIVAN, No. 119 Broadway, Room No. 19.

TO LET—BETWEEN 6TH AND 6TH AVS., above 42d-st., a first-class three-story high-stoop brown-stone house; rent, $2,800, for two or three years. Address OWNER, Box No. 108 Times Office.

TO LET—BOARDING-HOUSE AT SUMMIT, N. J.; 40 rooms, furnished. For particulars, inquire of J. CONNELL, No. 15 John-st., from 1 to 2, or on the premises.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR-STORY House No. 12 Waverley-place, suitable for business purposes or for a boarding-house. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—A PART OF HOUSE NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st.; house well built; ceilings high. Inquire up stairs.

TO LET—HOUSE AND TWO LOTS, CORNER of 4th-av. and 93d-st.; furniture for sale. Inquire at No. 20 Cortlandt-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MME. LA BLANCH, THE GREAT UNrivaled and scientific medical Clairvoyant and Seeress of the nineteenth century, can be consulted on past, present and future, lucky numbers, likeness of future husband or wife; the wonderful Persian charm or amulet causes love and speedy marriage. Residence and office 116 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPENING POSTPONED.

WAVERLEY THEATRE,

No. 720 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel.
Proprietor.....G. FREDERE.
Lessees and Managers.....MORRIS & WALL.

This cosy and beautiful Parlor Theatre
WILL OPEN WEDNESDAY, FEB. 20,
WITH THE ELISE HOLT BURLESQUE TROUPE,
Consisting of the following Charming Artistes:
Miss ELISE HOLT
EMILY PITT, MINNIE JACKSON,
MARY PITT, FANNY PRESTIGE,
And Misses WILLIAMS and EMMA BELL.
Mr. JAMES LEWIS, Mr. LOWEN MARLOWE,
Mr. EDWARD COLEMAN,
C. T. PARSLOE, Jr., Mr. BELVIL RYAN,
Mr. HARRY WARD, Mr. T. E. MORRIS, &c., &c.
Miss BETTY RIGL, Miss EMILY RIGL,
And an excellent Corps de Ballet.
Byron's Burlesques of
LUCRETIA BORGIA, M. D.,
OR
LA GRAND DOCTRESS,
in which the entire company will appear.
Miss BETTY RIGL
in a favorite Pas de Deux.
A PRETTY PIECE OF BUSINESS.
Leader of Orchestra.....Mr. FRED W. ZAULIG
Box-office open for sale of seats every day at 9 A. M.
Grand Matinee SATURDAY, Feb. 20, 2 P. M.

THE TAMMANY. THE TAMMANY.

EVERY WEEK, NEW FEATURES.

JAMES H. BUDWORTH,

the popular Dutch comedian, in

COUSIN SCHNEIDER.

O'REARDON,

in his wonderful performance,

TOMBLERONICAN.

THE NEW AND ORIGINAL BALLET,

LES DELICES.

CONTINUED SUCCESSES OF THE ECCENTRIC HARRY RAYNOR, HEFFER'S FEMALELESS OPERA TROUPE, MAFFITT AND BARTHOLOMEW, THE WONDROUS VICTORELLIS, and the Tammany Company.
Admission 50 cents; reserved orchestra circle, 50 cents extra; orchestra chairs, $1 extra.
GRAND MATINEE NEXT SATURDAY AT 2.

STEINWAY HALL.

GRAND BENEFIT-CONCERT,
SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 20, 1869.
Tendered by
HERR OLE BULL
TO THE
MEMBERS OF HIS CONCERT TROUPE,
who lost their baggage and other personal effects by the destruction of the steamer *America* on the Ohio River, in December last. The recipients,
MISS S. W. BARTON, Soprano,
MR. GUSTAVUS P. HALL, Baritone,
MR. EGBERT LANSING, Pianist,
and a host of volunteer artists.
Tickets for sale at the usual prices and places.
T. R. TURNBULL, Manager.

THIRD MUSICAL SOIREE
OF THE
NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN
CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC
For season 1868-69,
AT THE HALL OF THE CONSERVATORY,
Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court-st., near State,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 17, 1869, at 8 o'clock.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—AT BRIDGEfield, Conn., a large double house, fifty feet front, Mansard roof, piazza all around, fine shade trees, with twelve acres of land, in the centre of the village.
Also, an Elizabethan cottage, with four acres of land. This cottage is of recent construction and with modern improvements.
The village of Ridgefield is considered by many one of the most beautiful in New-England. It is situated on a ridge of land some 800 feet above tide-water, and possesses all the advantages of more inland places in the purity of the atmosphere and dryness of the climate. Its contiguity to New-York offers great advantages to persons desiring a pleasant Summer residence. The heat is tempered by a cool breeze, consequent upon its elevated position.
Apply to E. J. HAWLEY, No. 87 Wall-st., or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

RIVERDALE ON THE HUDSON.—A splendid residence, built in the very best manner, with cut and hammered stone; two stories and a

OUR COMMON COUNCIL.

Striking Changes in its Character—How Business is Conducted by the Various Rings—Bold and Unabashed Corruption.

Taking up a stray copy of *Valentine's Manual* of a recent date, and glancing at the list of the members of the Common Council from 1653, the year of the incorporation of the City, to the present time, we are particularly struck with two facts. First, we find that the sturdy Knickerbocker names which in the earlier days figured exclusively in the legislative branches of the City Government have gradually given place to those of Celtic origin, until at the present day the latter have acquired the exclusiveness which once characterized the former. And, secondly, we discover that while in earlier times the legislators of the City were drawn largely from the learned professions, from the mercantile classes, and from the ranks of honest toilers in mechanical pursuits, public officers of this sort are now in the main obtained, where the City Directory affords any clue to their pursuits, from that part of the population who follow the questionable calling of liquor-saloon keepers.

These two facts, baldly stated, are sufficient in themselves to excite surprise. They, however, contain arcana of which the revelation would show conclusively that the best interests of the City are imperiled, its material growth hindered, and its prosperity dwarfed by the crew of depraved, illiterate and venal men now composing, with few exceptions, the Common Council of this rich and powerful metropolis; men who have usurped the place of the honest, intelligent and public-spirited citizens who, in bygone times, ably fulfilled the legislative functions intrusted to them.

Truly we have fallen upon evil days, when we can make a statement such as this without fear of contradiction. No one pretends to assert that our Common Council is a fair representation of the character and wealth and wisdom of the City. Its corruption is notorious. The passage of every ordinance must be smoothed beforehand with a bribe, and no municipal law is made without a bargain and sale of votes.

This corruption has become bolder and bolder year after year, until now there is little attempt to hide it. It could not be worse. No matter how great or how trivial the measure which requires the attention of the Common Council, it must first be paid for or it will not be considered.

Let us look at the *modus operandi* of these City law-makers. In the first instance there is never a debate in either of the Boards upon the subject brought up for action. Every question presented in the respective Chambers, from opening a street, granting privileges to a horse railroad, building a sewer, laying a crosswalk, remitting taxes, down through all the grades of legislation to giving permission to the keeper of an apple-stand to incumber the sidewalk, is arranged and "cut and dried" beforehand.

To do this effectively there is for each Board an organization composed of a trusted "agent," who is not a member, and a "ringmaster," who is. To the first of these worthies every citizen who has business with the Boards for any purpose is directed. From the "agent" the applicant learns precisely how much it will cost to secure his point, and through him all negotiations with the "Ring" are carried on. The preliminary arrangements being complete, and the amount of money decided upon by the parties being in the hands of the "agent of the Board," the "ringmaster" performs his part of the contract by obtaining the necessary legislation.

The money thus received is divided in equal portions among the members of the "Ring."

The grade of prices, of course, is according to the value of the privilege granted. For instance if the Third-avenue Railroad desires authority to run a "turn-out" through Printing-house-square, the grant will not be made until from $2,000 to $5,000 are paid up. If the Hudson River Railroad desires, year after year, to run dummy engines from the depot at St. John's Park to Thirty-second-street, in spite of a resolution of inquiry by the Common Council, directing the Street Commissioner to ascertain under what authority the Company persists in its course to the terror of horses and the convenience of its directors, an offering of $15,000 will secure an uninterrupted continuance of the privilege for another twelve-month at least. If the street-cleaning contractor does not wish a report made to the Boards of the causes of non-compliance with his contract in the essential particulars of keeping the cross-walks clear of snow and ice, in accordance with a joint resolution, it is very easy for him by a *douceur* of proper amount to the "ring agent" to stave off the presentation of the information called for. If a resolution to extend Park-place from College-place to the North River could not be agreed on by a Committee three weeks since, it was not difficult to secure its passage a day or two ago, with the vote of every member of the Committee who was lately at variance in regard to it, now unanimously in its favor. Instances of this sort might be enumerated *ad infinitum*.

This Common Council "Ring" is bound together by an oath, registered by a Magistrate in its confidence. It does not include the whole of the members of either Board, but only so many of them as may be sufficient to carry every measure by a two-thirds vote, in spite of the feeble protests of one or two honest members in either organization, and in defiance of a possible veto by the Mayor. The existence of this oath-bound league was almost publicly admitted in the Chamber of the Board of Councilmen, in 1867, on the memorable occasion when inkstands were flung at legislative heads, and pistols and knives were brandished by irate members. This occurred when BRINCKMAN, a Democrat, by a strategic action, affiliated himself with the Republican members, and, by his own vote, placed himself in the President's chair, wresting the office from STACOM, to whom it had been assigned by the "Ring," in caucus.

In throwing an inkstand at BRINCKMAN's head, the impulsive LONG, in justification of his conduct, said: "Didn't that (we omit the descriptive epithet) take an oath bef ore——"

Here the revelation was checked by the watchful STACOM, who roared out to LONG, "Sit down you (we again omit the epithet.) What the —— are you talking about?"

Go into the private meeting-rooms of either of the Boards any day an hour or two before the public assemblage of the members in their respective Chambers. A score or so flashily-dressed men, very youthful in appearance, odorous of liquor, cigars and chewing tobacco, and much given to profane language, will be found. They would anywhere take the palm for boisterous and undignified demeanor. As each one arrives, the usual question which he propounds shows that he is simply the tool of his masters, the "agent" and the "ringmaster." Such brief interrogatories as these are put and promptly answered, denuded, however, of the impious imprecations which always garnishes them: "Well, what's up to-day?" "How about that opening of Park-place?" "Have you seen those parties?" "Yes; that's all right." "We've got that fixed." "We'll shove it through to-day," &c.

These are the men who take care of the interests of the City. When shall we have a change?

LABOR MOVEMENTS.

Printers' Strike.

Books were opened yesterday at No. 68 East Broadway for the new coöperative printing association formed by a number of the book and job printers now on strike. The shares thus far taken amount to 900, at $10 each, and $1 to be subscribed at once. The initiatory dollar was paid yesterday on 200 shares, and the first installment on the whole will probably be met during to-day and to-morrow. An additional dollar will be called for every month. Twenty thousand dollars is to be the capital stock, and an application for a charter is now being prepared. The association opened a bank account yesterday. WM. STIRK is its President, WM. EAGAN Vice-President, CHARLES G. STONE Secretary and Treasurer, with WM. H. BAILEY, J. E. WILLIAMS, ALEXANDER STEELE and J. W. JACQUES the Board of Directors. At a meeting yesterday, in connection with opening the books, it was reported that WM. ALVORD, an employing printer at No. 15 Vandewater street, had long enjoyed a contract to set the type for the delinquent tax list of the Brooklyn Corporation, which was afterward stereotyped by MCCREA & MILLER in the same building. The blocks had been afterward sent to the office of the *Brooklyn Eagle*, that the impressions might be struck off. The statement was made, that ALVORD, having no men to set type for the new forthcoming list, he had sent the necessary type and cases to a neighboring establishment that employed Union men at the Union prices. The Union, however, forbid the men yesterday working upon the list. It was noticed as a joke, that a good deal of the type of the former list had been distributed which should have been left standing. A comment was made that, considering the boasted sufficiency of non-Union men obtained by the opposing employers, it was odd that the small number of nine for this job could not be obtained. The strikers seem still determined to hold out. They are about 170 in number. The Union has already spent $8,000 for their support, and a tax of five per cent. on the gross earnings of all members at work is to be imposed, which will create an income of $1,500 a week toward their further sustenance. In connection with the remarks at a late meeting of employers that newspaper compositors would strike for 60 cents a thousand, as soon as the present strike became successful, it was asserted that the newspaper compositors intended doing nothing of the kind. It was also suggested that the Printers' Coöperative Association, at No. 186 William-street, should publish a City Directory next year, in opposition to JOHN F. TROW. It may be remarked, to the credit of the printers, that no violence has been used in the present strike toward men who chose to "rat," or work under the scale prices.

Clothing Cutters' Strike.

At a meeting held last night at No. 10 Stanton-street, the names of LEVY & CO., No. 80 Reade-street; GRIESMAN & HOFFMAN, of White-street, and VOGEL BROS., No. 128 Church-street, were announced as having decided to pay the new rate of $4 per day. These increased the number of acquiescing employers to twenty-three. It was announced that a mass meeting would be held at the above place on Thursday next, when a number of speakers from the different Trades Unions of this City would address those present. The President said that a quantity of circulars announcing the meeting should be printed and distributed in those shops where the men had not joined the Union. Those belonging to the Union do not amount to more than a quarter of the journey-men in the City.

Sailors' Strike.

A mass meeting of the new society of striking seamen, called the American Mariners' Self-protecting and Mutual Aid Association, will be held this evening at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway. The President of this Society is Capt. C. C. DUNCAN; the Vice-President, Capt. KINNEY COUILLARD; the Secretary, Dr. THOMS; the Treasurer, MOSES S. BEACH, and the Directors, Capt. NATHANIEL BRIGGS, Capt. M. W. JOHNSON and Capt. BLAND. Men are now freely shipping to Northern Europe at $35 a month; to the Mediterranean and West Indies at $30, and to California or the East Indies at $25.

SYMPATHY FOR IRELAND.

Mass-meeting at Cooper Institute—Addresses by Mayor Hall, Judge Garvin, Gen. O'Neil, and Others.

Pursuant to announcement, a large meeting was held at the Cooper Institute last evening, for the purpose of urging on the Federal Government, and especially on the incoming Administration, the necessity of taking measures to secure the release of American citizens now confined in English prisons for alleged complicity in Fenian movements in this country. The Institute hall was filled to repletion. The assemblage was called to order at 8 o'clock by EDWARD L. CAREY, Esq., who announced that his Honor Mayor HALL had been selected by the Committee of Arrangements to preside over the meeting. Mayor HALL then came forward, and alluding to the prefix "his Honor," which is attached to the Mayoralty, remarked that though it was a misnomer now, when the Mayor is no longer a Judge, as he once was, still the phrase was an apt one on this occasion, for he felt deeply sensible of the honor the Irish citizens of New-York did him in allowing him to preside over the assemblage that was gathered before him. He thought at this juncture of affairs it became the duty of every citizen to raise his voice in behalf of the cause they were assembled to aid. The principle they had met to maintain was a principle that underlied the Republic—whether a foreign-born citizen, when he gives his allegiance to this Government, may depend on the protection of the American flag if he is unfairly dealt with by a foreign Government. The speaker then referred to the action of England, when, during the late rebellion, she was willing to go to war with this nation simply because an American Commodore took SLIDELL and MASON from the deck of a British steamer. All, no matter how great might be their antipathy to the system of government pursued by Great Britain, admired this exhibition of John Bull pluck; yet, step by step, that same British Government had trampled upon, not the deck of an American vessel, but upon God's creatures, who were invested with the rights of American citizenship. A new Administration would shortly come into power, and a Committee from this meeting, expressing the sentiments of the great Metropolis of the Union, would meet it upon the threshold and ask: "Shall the American nation maintain the rights of its citizens against the unjust and audacious demands of England?" The questions of finance and internal politics paled, in his opinion, before this all-important inquiry. Secretary SEWARD had, during the rebellion, fought Great Britain on the field of diplomacy single-handed; if, afterward, he failed to come up to the mark concerning the important question they were now met to consider, so much the more reason for pointing to his former efforts as an index of what could and ought to be done. We are now fighting England by diplomacy, but it is a diplomacy of a miserable character. Conciliation was now urged; but history assures us that in no instance has conciliation been the means of obtaining the first right on behalf of any nation from Great Britain. If we fought a bloody war to maintain the unity of the nation, it was worth while, should circumstances render it necessary, to take upon our hands another war to sustain its integrity so far as the rights of its citizens, native or adopted, are concerned. For the reason that the cause was so important he could not forego being with the meeting to-night, and his heart would be with them in anything they might do to further the object for which they had come together. Let the cause proceed; let the voice of New-York be echoed by Brooklyn, and by every town and hamlet in the land, and let the agitation of the question be continued persistently until some Administration takes it up and acts upon it. True statesmanship consisted not only in fully understanding rights, but in daring to maintain them. Let them leave to others the questions of revenue and finance; but this great question they must look after themselves. For this purpose they were assembled to-night, and their committee would meet the incoming Administration with the great primary and all-important query: Are the rights conferred by naturalization to be maintained, no matter what may be the cost?

On resuming his seat the Mayor was loudly applauded.

Mr. J. A. MCCAFFREY then presented a series of resolutions pledging the sympathy of the American nation to every people striving for freedom; declaring that America cannot look with indifference on the efforts of Irishmen to achieve independence for their native land; and also—

"That while American citizens are denied their legal rights by English Judges, or may, by unjust verdicts, be cast into English felon cells, it is abhorrent to the instincts and derogatory to the dignity of the people of this Republic to treat on friendly terms with the Power which outrages the nation, in the person of its humblest citizen; and in the name of the American people we call upon the Executive and Congress not to entertain or ratify any treaty with England which does not guarantee, as a conditional precedent, the immediate release of our captive fellow-citizens, and the amplest reparation for individual wrongs, as well as atonement for the insult offered to our national honor."

In support of the resolutions, Mr. MCCAFFREY made an eloquent speech, claiming that there was a natural affinity between Americans and Irishmen, that they instinctively possessed a love of liberty, and that both these peoples had in common a hatred of the English Government. He closed his address as follows:

"Yes, Americans, you do sympathize with the cause of Ireland's nationality. How could you do otherwise? You have sympathized with revolutionists everywhere under the sun—with Hungary and Italy, with the gallant Cretans and devoted Poles. In Ireland, you have a higher and holier cause than that which even Poland and Crete combined can give. You have every incentive of every kind. Every principle, so dear to you, on which your Government is founded,—your free speech, your free Press, your free use of arms, your freedom of conscience, your freedom from taxation without representation, your right to impartial trial, your right to property, liberty and life,—all, all are arguments in Ireland's favor,—for Ireland has none of these. All that you have, and all that you are,—your thousand industries, your busy marts, your teeming fields, your ships upon the sea, your prosperity and happiness,—all, all are arguments in Ireland's favor,—for Ireland has none of these. Shall I appeal to your self-interest, in your increased trade and commerce with a redeemed Ireland? Shall I speak of your own self-respect and self-preservation? They both require the discomfiture, if not the annihilation of England But enough. Let these and other ample motives that might be mentioned, inspire full, cordial, earnest sympathy for Ireland's cause in the heart of every American! At the voice of Columbia, at the call of the Spirit of Freedom, let Erin cast off the chains that bind her, and go forth as went St. Peter at the voice of the angel, unshackled, disenthralled. So shall we all witness the realization of the poet's wish that

"From the Liffey to the Shannon,
'Mid the clank and roll of cannon,
O'er the sea,
Soon an anthem may be ringing,
Joyous words of freedom bringing
From a race, long trampled, singing
We are free!"

The resolutions were then adopted unanimously.

The next speaker was Hon. SAMUEL B. GARVIN, who said that in the limited space of time allotted to him he could make but few remarks. He assured his hearers that no other theme except Ireland and Irishmen would have brought him from his house that evening. When he promised a few days ago to address his fellow-citizens on the subject of English oppression and Irish suffering and wrong, he was impelled so to do by a desire that he had to enter his protest publicly, and loudly, and clearly against the oppression Ireland has suffered so many years. He spoke of the apathy of the Government at Washington in not protecting our citizens of foreign birth, and enforcing the *Alabama* claims. The speaker closed by expressing a strong conviction that Ireland would yet be free.

Gen. O'NEIL next addressed the meeting, and was enthusiastically received and applauded. He made an eloquent appeal for the protection of his Irish fellow countrymen, and demanded the liberation by the American Government of WARREN, COSTELLO and others confined in English prisons.

He was followed by Mr. GIBBONS, of Philadelphia.

The following gentlemen compose a Committee which is to be sent to Washington to urge upon the Government the necessity of demanding and enforcing the liberation of Irish-American citizens, now confined in England, the protection of naturalized citizens and settlement of the *Alabama* claims: Hon. JOHN MCKEON, Hon. C. P. DALY, Hon. HORACE GREELEY, Hon. A. OAKEY HALL and Hon. EDWARD L. CAREY.

Closing Exercises of the Seventeenth Ward Female Evening School.

The Seventeenth Ward Female Evening School closed its session last night, at Grammar School No. 19, in East Fourteenth-street, with appropriate exercises. The term has been prosperous, the number of scholars ranging from 450 to 500, with 15 teachers. The ages of the pupils vary from 8 to 35 years, and their progress has been quite marked. The school-room was decorated handsomely with flags, and every inch of room was occupied by visitors and friends of the pupils, who were evidently greatly pleased with the exercises. Mr. JOHN R. HENNESSEY, of the Trustees, called the school to order, and addresses were made by Mr. HENRY L. SLOTE, Hon. RICHARD L. LARREMORE, S. S. RANDALL, Esq., and others. They spoke upon education and the future sphere of woman. The various exercises were highly creditable to those who took part in them.

Contested Elections.

The Committee was in session yesterday morning, afternoon and evening. The testimony in the McKiever and Whalen case was closed this morning, and the rest of the day was devoted to ZIMMER and CAMPBELL, of the Sixth District. As Mr. ZIMMER's object is to prove that he received more votes than were counted for him, his witnesses were called on only to state that they voted for him, and the examination was particularly uninteresting, especially as the witnesses were all behind time in appearing. At 8 o'clock the Committee adjourned to 10 this morning. The members of the Committee expect to go to Albany to-day to return on Friday.

Ninth Ward Male Evening School.

The session of this school terminated last night with a public exhibition. The exercises were held at Grammar School No. 16, in West Thirteenth-street, and reflected credit on both pupils and teachers. The room was densely crowded with visitors. Mr. WM. J. KENNARD is the principal of the school.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

It will be remembered that a man giving the name of J. M. KING was arraigned upon charges of swindling various persons out of small sums by means of certificates from Gov. GEARY and others, testifying to his excellent character as a soldier and a citizen. Yesterday Gen. HENRY W. SLOCUM appeared before Justice DODGE and said KING had applied to him for a loan, saying that he had been an officer under his command, and was then destitute. KING also presented certificates from Gen. GRANT and Gov. GEARY, which Gen. SLOCUM thought to be genuine, as he was perfectly well acquainted with the handwriting of both gentlemen. As KING seemed to be thus responsibly indorsed, Gen. SLOCUM gave him the money he asked for, and it was only when he read the account of KING's arrest that he discovered that he had been victimized by a sharper.

A preliminary meeting of the Officers of the Army and Navy Department of the Gulf, will be held at Delmonico's, corner Fifth-avenue and Fourteenth-street, City of New-York, on March 10, at 7:30 P. M. This meeting is called for the purpose of organizing, framing a constitution and by-laws, and determining the time and place for a grand reunion later in the year. Those who desire to become members of the Association are requested to send their address at once to GRENVILLE P. HAWES, Esq., No. 20 Nassau-street.

RUDOLPH LION, *alias* the Count de St. Leon, who was discharged on Thursday from the Penitentiary, by the expiration of his sentence, for defrauding one of the hotels, was arrested again yesterday on complaint of JOHN E. BROWN, driver of one of the St. Nicholas coaches. It was alleged in the complaint that LION had hired the coach of BROWN, and after he had been driven around for two hours and back to the Weldon Hotel, where he claimed to be a guest, he refused to pay for the coach, and said that he had not a cent. The "dead-beat," as the affidavit styles him, was committed for trial.

The distinguished Revivalist preacher, Rev. Mr. BOKER, of Birmingham, England, is now holding a series of religious meetings, preaching every evening in the Fifty-third-street Baptist Church, corner of Seventh-avenue.

The Metropolitan Board of Excise met yesterday afternoon, President BOSWORTH in the chair. Four complaints against liquor dealers were disposed of, as follows: WM. J. SMITH, No. 3 Irving-place, adjourned; HENRY BEZZENBERGER, No. 32 Grand-street, Brooklyn, not revoked; JAMES GILROY, No. 1 Ridge-street, New-York, adjourned; HERMAN SCHANE, No. 616 Grand-street, New-York, adjourned; PATRICK GILLIGAN, No. 318 Eleventh-avenue, adjourned. The Board then adjourned until Monday next.

The New-York Society of Practical Engineering will hold a regular meeting this (Tuesday) evening at the Cooper Institute, Room No. 24. Dr. A. W. HALL will read an exhaustive paper on the subject of "Steam plowing in England and America, its history, systems and connection with the bread supply."

BERNHARD LUPPERIAN, of No. 235 Division-street, caused the arrest of EDWARD HOOK, a German aged 18, on a charge of having stolen from his dwelling a gold watch and chain valued at $64. HOOK was found in the Castle Garden Emigrant Depot, and in possession of the missing timepiece. He was arraigned before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs, yesterday, and fully committed.

At 2:15 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire occurred at No. 422 West Ninth-street, occupied as a piano-frame manufactory by LINDAM, FRANK & Co. The building is owned by Mr. JOHN KENNEDY, who sustains a loss of $1,200, insured for $2,000 in the Standard. The entire stock of the occupants was destroyed; value not ascertained.

On Saturday evening the rooms occupied by Assistant District Attorney ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, at the Everett House, were entered by some unknown thief, when a pearl and diamond brooch and circlet, valued at $1,500, and a diamond cluster pin, valued at $3,500, were stolen from a bureau drawer. The thief has left no trace to his or her identity.

A number of gentlemen held a meeting yesterday evening at Cooper Institute to consider the best means of transferring groceries from the producer to the consumer. A variety of plans were suggested, and the subject was finally referred to a committee of five to report at a subsequent meeting. The meeting adjourned subject to the call of the committee.

A writ of *habeas corpus* was served yesterday upon Superintendent KENNEDY, ordering him to produce the body of THOMAS E. LEONARD, Ex-Treasurer of Shelby County, Tenn., who was arrested on a charge of forgery. Deputy Sheriff S. S. GARRETT, of Shelby County, has arrived in town with a requisition from the Tennessee authorities, and has gone to Albany in hopes of securing the necessary warrant from Gov. HOFFMAN in time to prevent the release of the accused.

On the 4th inst. Mr. WILLIAM KNORRN, of No. 325 Broome-street, sent his son JULIUS to a pawn shop with a gold watch valued at $53, for the purpose of obtaining a loan. The boy was met by one CHARLES DINKLAGE, a German, aged 28, who volunteered to take the watch into the office of the pawnbroker. He succeeded in obtaining possession of the timepiece, and after effecting the loan passed out of the office through a rear door. He was only arrested yesterday, the boy accidentally stumbling upon him in the street. He is a barkeeper in a Sixteenth-street saloon. He was fully committed to answer the charge of larceny by Justice DOWLING at the Tombs.

Rev. WILLIAM ADAMS lectured last evening before a rather small audience, in the Presbyterian Church, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-second-street. His subject was "The Ideal of a Merchant."

At 7:30 o'clock last evening a fire was discovered on the third floor of No. 292 Pearl-street. The flames were quickly extinguished, but damage by water to the amount of $2,000 was suffered by F. SCHAPTER, the occupant of the upper part of the building, and a loss of $500 by THOS. J. POPE, who occupied the first floor. The building was damaged to the extent of $1,000.

The First Precinct Police last evening reported that on Saturday last Mrs. ELLEN O'HARA, aged 30 years, and living at No. 36 South-street, was taken with labor pains. Dr. WALKER was called to attend her, and instruments were used. As the woman died within twenty-four hours, and the child soon afterward, Coroner FLYNN was notified, and will hold an inquest in the case.

The "electric light" on the steamer *Saint Laurent* will be exhibited Tuesday and Wednesday of this week at her pier.

Brooklyn.

On Wednesday evening next, Prof. WORCESTER will present his admirable Stereopticon Views of the Paris Exposition in the Bethel Mission of Plymouth Church, in Hicks-street. A very large attendance is looked for.

A meeting in behalf of Christian work in Spain and Spanish-America will be held under the auspices of the American Tract Society, in Plymouth Church, this (Tuesday) evening, at 7:30 o'clock. Interesting statements will be made by Rev. J. C. FLETCHER, of personal observations among the Protestants of Spain, and addresses will be delivered by Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER and Rev. Dr. JOHN COTTON SMITH, of New-York.

An entertainment will be given at the Athenæum on the evening of the 22d inst., the proceeds of which will be used to augment the benevolent fund of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Association of Kings County. A lecture will be delivered by Gen. W. S. HILLYER, and a parlor entertainment by Major DE BARRY will follow.

CHARLES H. LUDLAM, of Marcy, near Myrtle-avenue, was bitten by his dog about two weeks ago. On Saturday last he became sick, and his physician pronounced his illness to be hydrophobia. He died yesterday.

The Homeopathic Dispensary gratuitously treated 10,000 patients last year. It is $1,000 in debt, and an effort is now being made to obtain from the Legislature a law providing $2,500 per annum for its support from the City Treasury.

Rev. H. W. BEECHER, whose health was somewhat impaired by a severe cold, was in a greatly improved condition last evening. He will be about as usual in the course of a few days.

New-Jersey.

The organ factory of Messrs. PELOUBET, PELTON & Co., at Bloomfield, N. J., was destroyed by fire on Saturday night. The dry-house, lumber, barn and teams were saved, but all else was destroyed. The insurance will nearly cover the loss.

Since the disagreement of the jury in the trial of the FOLEY brothers, for conspiracy, &c., at Hudson City, the affair has become one of unusual interest to the citizens of Hudson County, who are indignant that justice cannot be done to the offenders. One of the jurymen has stated the fact that seven of the jury who stood originally in favor of acquittal were acquaintances of the prisoners, and that these seven men were violent, and even threatening, in their demand for acquittal. One of them is reported to have said to another juryman, who was in favor of conviction, that the life of the latter would not be safe in Hudson City if he refused to acquit the prisoners.

Another Murder Trial in Troy.

From the Troy Times, Feb. 15.

To-morrow District-Attorney BANKER proposes to move in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Judge HOGEBOOM presiding, the trial of MARTIN MALONEY for the murder of his son, THOS. MALONEY, by stabbing him on the 20th May last, from the effects of which he died on the 2d of June. The parties lived at the Iron Works, and appear to have had some difficulty in regard to money matters—THOMAS having agreed to contribute a certain amount of money monthly for the purpose of bringing over to this country from Ireland his mother, the wife of the prisoner. Failing to do so, the father called him from his house, and after a brief conversation attacked him with a knife and inflicted the wounds from which the son died. THOMAS left a wife and two children. The accused has been in jail since the death of the son on charge of murder in the first degree. Messrs. C. E. PATTISON and J. H. PECK have been assigned to defend him on his trial.

DEATH OF THE INFANT PIANIST.—The little blind musical prodigy, WILLIE COFFMAN, whose performances on the piano have excited the wonder of the many who have witnessed them, died in this city, at Ford's Hotel, Friday night, aged three years. He performed in Pittsburg Thursday evening, and seemed in his usual health, but was taken with convulsions in the train Friday while *en route* to Richmond, where he was to have given another exhibition of his wonderful gift. He was born in one of the counties near Norwalk City, and gave evidence of musical genius when not quite eighteen months old.—*Richmond Whig, Feb. 15.*

ACCIDENT TO A. H. STEPHENS.—We regret very much to learn that Hon. A. H. STEPHENS was very severely injured on Sunday last by a heavy gate falling on him. Mr. STEPHENS is very fragile when enjoying his best health, and an accident that would scarcely affect a robust man would be very painful to him. In this case, however, we hope his injuries are not really serious, but that he will soon be in the enjoyment of his usual health.—*Atlanta (Ga.) New Era, Feb. 11.*

Boston papers report that the preparations for the National Musical Festival in that city are being pushed forward with great energy, and that thousands of dollars are pouring into the treasury. Able men have been appointed to look after the organization and details of each department, and several societies in different sections of the country have already volunteered their services.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 15—11 A. M.

Consols open at 93¼ for both money and the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds firm at 78¼. Stocks quiet. Erie, 25¼; Illinois, 96¼; Atlantic and Great Western, 37.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Feb. 15—11 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens dull at the following quotations: Middling Uplands, 12¼@12⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 12⅜d.@12½d. The sales of the day will not exceed 8,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 11s. 3d. ℔ cental for California White, and 9s. 10d. for No. 2 Red Western.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 97s. ℔ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess.

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 15.

Linseed Oil, £28@£28 5s. ℔ ton.

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 15—1 P. M.

Consols, 93 for money, and 93¼ for account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 78⅜. Stocks steady. Illinois Central, 96¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 38.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Feb. 15—1 P. M.

COTTON—The market is flat. Middling Uplands, 12¼d.@12⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 12⅜d.@12½d.; Middling Uplands afloat, 12¼d.

BREADSTUFFS—No. 2 Red Western Wheat, 9s. 8d.@9s. 10d. ℔ cental.

PROVISIONS—Beef, 95s. ℔ tierce of 304 lbs. for extra Prime Mess.

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 15.

Calcutta Linseed, 58s. 6d.

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 15—4:30 P. M.

Consols close at 93¼ for both money and the account. United States Five-Twenties 78⅜. Stocks quiet. Erie, 25; Illinois, 97¼; Atlantic and Great Western, 37¼.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Feb. 15—4:30 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed dull at a slight decline in prices. Middling Uplands, 12¼d.; Middling Orleans, 12½d. The sales of the day have been 8,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 35s. ℔ quarter for Old Mixed Western, and 31s. 3d. for New.

PRODUCE—Refined Petroleum, 1s. 11d. ℔ gallon.

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 15.

Linseed Oil, £28 ℔ ton. Tallow, 45s. 9d.@46s. ℔ cwt. Calcutta Linseed, 58s. 6d.@59s. Sugar active, both on the spot and afloat; No. 12 Dutch Standard, on the spot, 39s. 3d. ℔ cwt; afloat, 28s. 9d. @29s.

HAVRE, Monday, Feb. 15.

Market closed flat for both Cotton on spot and afloat; Low Middlings, to arrive, 141f.

ANTWERP, Monday, Feb. 15.

Petroleum closed quiet and unchanged.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Monday, Feb. 15.

EXCHANGE on New-York weak, and rates unchanged. FLOUR firmer, good to choice in better demand; Low Medium dull and easy; Spring Extras, $5 62½@$6. WHEAT quiet, No. 1 higher; sales at $1 25; No. 2 at $1 16½. CORN active, and advanced ½c.@¾c.; no grade, 55c.@55½c. OATS dull, 53¾ asked, no buyers. RYE closed quiet at $1 19 for strictly fresh No. 1. BARLEY dull and nominal at $1 90@$1 92 for No. 2. WHISKY dull at 92c. PROVISIONS dull but firmer. Mess PORK nominally $32@$32 50 for cash; $33 buyer March. LARD advanced ⅛c. BULK MEATS nominal. Dressed HOGS quiet and business small: Soft, $12@12 50; Frozen, $12 75@$14. Live HOGS quiet, and prices unchanged. CATTLE neglected. RECEIPTS—11,000 bbls. Flour, 39,000 bushels Wheat, 40,000 bushels Corn, 26,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Rye, 3,000 bushels Barley, 2,800 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—13,000 bbls. Flour, 53,000 bushels Wheat, 19,000 bushels Corn, 6,500 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Rye, 7,500 bushels Barley, 3,200 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Feb. 15.

TOBACCO firm but prices unchanged. COTTON and HEMP, nothing doing. FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT unchanged. CORN dull at 72c.@73c. OATS steady at 64c.@68c.; fancy black for seed, 73c.@74c. BARLEY quiet and unchanged. RYE firm at $1 30@$1 32. WHISKY, 95c. PORK quiet and unchanged. BULK MEATS quiet; jobbing sales at 13¾c. for Shoulders, 16¾c. for Clear Rib Sides, 17c. for Clear Sides. BACON quiet; Shoulders, 14¾c.; Clear Rib, 18c.@18¼c.; Plain Hams, 18c.; Sugar-cured Hams, 18c. LARD dull at 20c. for tierce, and 21½c.@22c. for keg. HOGS—Butchers' grades, $9@$11. CATTLE in fair local demand at $3@$7 gross for common to choice grades. RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat, 6,500 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Barley, 1,500 bushels Rye.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Feb. 15.

COTTON quiet; Middlings, 30c.@31c. FLOUR very quiet; Superfine, $5@$5 25; Extras, $6; Iowa and Wisconsin Family, $7 25@$7 50; Minnesota do., $7 25@$7 75; Pennsylvania do., $8@$8 75; Ohio do., $8 50@$9 50; Fancy, $10 50@$12 50. WHEAT—Good scarce and looking up; common and good Red, $1 70@$1 85; Amber, $1 90. RYE, $1 50. CORN less active; Yellow, 87c.@90c. OATS firm at 72c.@76c. for Western. PETROLEUM nominal. COFFEE firm; Rio, 14c.@17c. gold. SUGAR greatly excited; held for further advance. MOLASSES—Cuba Muscovado, 50c.@60c. PROVISIONS unchanged. WHISKY dull at 97c.@$1.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Feb. 15.

COTTON—Factors and buyers wide apart; Middlings nominally 28½c.; sales 900 bales; receipts since Saturday, 4,456 bales; exports since Saturday, 4,502 bales. GOLD, 135⅝. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 147; Commercial, 146@146½; New-York Sight at par. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $6 37½; Double Extra, $7 12½; Treble Extra, $7 50. CORN—Prime scarce and higher, quoted at 78c. OATS firm at 70c. BRAN dull at $1 15. HAY steady; Prime, $27@$28. PORK dull at $34 25. BACON—Jobbing Shoulders, 15½c.; Clear Rib, 18½c.; Clear Sides, 19c. LARD dull; Tierce, 20¼c.@20½c.; Keg, 22¼c.@22½c. SUGAR active and higher; Common, 12¼c.; Prime, 14½c.@15c.; Yellow Clarified, 16c. MOLASSES active and higher; Prime, 75c.@76c. WHISKY steady at $1@$1 07½. HIGHWINES, $1. COFFEE quiet and firm; Fair, 15c.@15½c.; Prime, 17c.@18c.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Monday, Feb. 15.

FLOUR dull; City ground Spring quoted at $6 50@$7; Amber, $7 50@$8; White, $9@$10 50. WHEAT entirely nominal. CORN dull and steady; sales 12 car lots new, at 77c.@78c. on the track. OATS dull; sales 2 car lots at 65c. in store. RYE nominal at $1 35. BARLEY held firmly at $2 10 for Canadian in store. PEAS dull; sales 50 bbls. Choice at $1 50, Canadian. SEEDS firm; good trade; $9 25 for medium Clover; $10 for Pea-vine Clover; $3 50 for Timothy; $2 50 for Flax. Mess PORK dull at $33. LARD dull at 21½c. HIGHWINES dull; sales 50 bbls. at 94c. Grain in store is the same as last week, less 5,000 bushels Corn.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Monday, Feb. 15.

FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales, 800 bbls. at $7 25 for No. 1, Spring; $8 75 for Amber Winter; $9 75 for White; $10 50@$10 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 70; No. 2, Chicago Spring, $1 50; White Canada, $2@$2 05. CORN quiet at $1 for No. 1. OATS, 68c. for Western. BARLEY dull; sales, 400 bushels. Canadian, supposed to be at $2. RYE inactive. CORNMEAL, $2 15 per cwt. MILLFEED scarce and in good demand. SHORTS, $25@$26. SHIPSTUFFS, $30, and Middlings $36@$38 per ton. Railway FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, $1 60; to New-York, 85c., and to Albany, 67c.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Feb. 15.

FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT dull; sales at $1 60@$1 70 for No. 2 and No. 1 Winter Red. CORN dull at 64c. OATS firm at 66c. COTTON dull and nominal. WHISKY steady at 95c. PROVISIONS neglected and in no demand; no quotations can be given. Mess PORK held at $33; best offer $32. BULK MEATS held at 13c.@13½c. for Shoulders. LARD held at 19½c.@20c. GOLD, 135⅝. MONEY unchanged. EXCHANGE dull.

MILWAUKEE, Monday, Feb. 15.

FLOUR dull and prices unchanged. WHEAT unchanged; No. 1 at $1 23; No. 2 at $1 14½. OATS dull at 52c. CORN firm at 60c. for New. RYE unchanged. BARLEY unchanged. PROVISIONS quiet, but prices unchanged. Dressed HOGS dull at $12 50@$13. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 27,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Rye. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Feb. 15.

TOBACCO active; sales 83 hhds. common to medium manufacturing Leaf at $5@$20 50. COTTON, 28c. Mess PORK, $33. LARD, 20½c. BACON—Shoulders, 14¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 17¾c.; Clear Sides, 18¼c.; Bulk Shoulders, 13¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16¾c.; Clear Sides, 17¼c., unpacked. FLOUR, $5 75@$6; WHEAT, $1 70. CORN, 65c.@67c. OATS, OATS, 63c.@65c. WHISKY, 96c.

ALBANY, N. Y., Monday, Feb. 15.

The supply of BEEVES is comparatively light, and the quality of many of the droves is better than usual, but the demand is quite moderate; holders are asking ¼c.@½c. ℔ lb. higher; sales about 400 head, at 6c.@10c. ℔ lb., the outside for choice extra. SHEEP are held firmly at last week's prices; receipts thus far are light.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Feb. 15.

Beef CATTLE dull and higher; sales 1,600 head at 10½c.@11c. for Extra Pennsylvania and Western Steers; 12c. for Choice; 9c.@10c. for Fair to Good; 6c.@8c. ℔ lb. gross for Common. SHEEP in demand at full prices; sales 6,000 head at 6½c.@8c. ℔ lb. gross. HOGS $1 higher; sales 3,000 head at $18@$18 50 ℔ cwt. net.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Feb. 15.

COTTON quiet; Middling Upland, 29½c. FLOUR quiet and steady at previous quotations. WHEAT firm; sales of Prime Valley Red at $2 25@$2 30. CORN firm; Prime White, 94c.; Yellow, 92c. OATS strong at 70c.@75c. RYE firm at $1 50@$1 55. PROVISIONS unchanged.

TOLEDO, Monday, Feb. 15.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT dull and declined; Amber, $1 66½, on the spot; $1 68, buyer February; other grades neglected. CORN dull and lower; Rejected grades, 66c. OATS steady at 60c. RYE firm at prices unchanged. BARLEY unchanged. Dressed HOGS dull and nominal.

MEMPHIS, Monday, Feb. 15.

COTTON quiet at 28c.; receipts, 3,000 bales; exports, 700 bales. FLOUR firm at $6 75@$7 25 for Low Superfine; Fancy grades dull. CORN, 70c.@72c. OATS, 78c.@80c. PORK weak at $34 50. BULK MEATS—Clear Sides, 17¾c.@18c.; Shoulders, 14¼c. Dressed HOGS, $13@$13 50.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Monday, Feb. 15.

Spirits TURPENTINE, downward tendency; quoted at 52c. RESIN quiet at $1 75@$3 50. Crude TURPENTINE declined 10c.@20c. TAR unchanged. COTTON dull; nothing doing.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Monday, Feb. 15.

COTTON quiet and unchanged: sales 239 bales Middlings at 27¾c.; receipts 820 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Monday, Feb. 15.

COTTON dull and nominal; Middlings, 28½c.; sales 400 bales; exports 2,552 bales; receipts 2,235 bales.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Monday, Feb. 15.

COTTON dull and nominal; no sales and quotations cannot be given. Receipts, 838 bales.

MOBILE, Monday, Feb. 15.

COTTON dull, prices nominal; no sales. Receipts, 1,934 bales; exports, 3,198 bales.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Feb. 15.

FLOUR, $4 75@$5 75. WHEAT, $1 78. Legal tenders, 74¾.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Feb. 15.

Stocks irregular; Pennsylvania State Fives, 100⅜; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 25; Reading Railroad, 46⅞; Pennsylvania Railroad, 57¼; Gold, 135¼.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Steamer	Sails	From	For
Bremen	Jan. 30	Bremen	New-York

FOR EUROPE.

Steamer	Sails	From	For
Westphalia	Feb. 16	New-York	Hamburg
China	Feb. 17	New-York	Liverpool
Minnesota	Feb. 17	New-York	Liverpool
Siberia	Feb. 18	New-York	Liverpool
America	Feb. 18	New-York	Bremen
City of New-York	Feb. 20	New-York	Liverpool
England	Feb. 20	New-York	Liverpool
St. Laurent	Feb. 20	New-York	Havre

FOR ASPINWALL, HAVANA, &c.

Steamer	Sails	From	For
Rising Star	Feb. 16	New-York	Aspinwall
Eagle	Feb. 20	New-York	Havana
City of Mexico	Feb. 20	New-York	Vera Cruz

Departure of Foreign Mails.

TUESDAY.

Mails for North Pacific, Central America, &c., by the *Rising Star*, close at the General Post Office at 10:30 A. M.

Mails for Europe, *via* Southampton and Hamburg, by the *Westphalia*, close at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4, 9:15 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:20 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 15—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Plaister Cove	N W	Cloudy	16
Portland	N E	Snowing	24
Boston	N. E.	Raining	35
New-York	N. E.	Raining	42
Philadelphia	N. W.	Raining	47
Wilmington	E.	Raining	54
Washington	N. W.	Clear	52
Fortress Monroe	S W	Clear	60
Richmond	N. W.	Cloudy	56
Augusta	W.	Clear	62
Charleston	W.	Cloudy	66
Buffalo	—	Foggy	52
Pittsburg	—	Cloudy	48
Chicago	N. W.	Cloudy	33
New-Orleans	N.	Clear	56
Key West	—	Foggy	74
Havana	—	Clear	74

Passengers Arrived.

FEB. 15—*In steamship Etna, from Liverpool*—Joseph D. Grant, lady and child; Leonce Demetz, J. W. Watt, A. F. Percival, R. T. Muer, Charles Arnard, Charles R. Barclay, Alex. Stephens, and 25 steerage.

In steamship Henry Livingston, from Savannah—Mrs. F. Dessau, Miss Carrie Howe, Miss Rose Kerigan, Charles P. Felton, Jas. J. Landerer, J. Kider, Geo. M. Williams, E. Braman, S. H. Braman, J. G. Cohen, Frank G. Bell, R. McAbe, Charles Meigs, A. Walters, Geo. Smith, J. Reed, J. Perry, D. G. Murphy, Wm. Dozier.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 53 | Sun sets.... 5 36 | Moon sets..10 30

HIGH WATER—HIGH WATER.

Sandy Hook.10 58 | Gov. Island.11 47 | Hell Gate.. 1 09

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, New-Yorker Journal* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Feb. 15.

Cleared.

Steamships Westphalia, (N. G.,) Trautmann, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.; Somerset, Childs, Baltimore, W. Dalzell; Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Barks Hattie G. Hall, Fisk, Arica and Callao, Fabbri & Chauncey; M. W. Brett, Thurlow, Cardenas, Brett, Son & Co.

Brigs Alexandre, (Russ.,) Svenssen, Copenhagen for orders, Funch, Meincke & Co.; Johanna, McCarthy, Cette, J. Hand.

Schooners N. Price, Blanchard, Manzanilla, J. H. Winchester; C. C. Warren, Smith, St. Kitts and a market, B. J. Wenberg; Commerce, Evans, St. Martin's and a market, B. J. Wenberg; Frank Jameson, Jameson, Porto Rico for orders, B. J. Wenberg; Florence Rogers, Rogers, Havana, J. H. Winchester.

Arrived.

Steamship Bremen, (N. G.,) Leist, Bremen Jan. 30, via Southampton Feb. 4, with mdse. and 189 passengers (and $20,000 in specie from England,) to Oelrichs & Co. Experienced strong westerly gales and heavy head seas all the passage.

Steamship Etna, (Br.,) Bridgman, Liverpool Jan. 31, Queenstown Feb. 1, and Halifax 12th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. Had strong westerly winds the entire passage. Feb. 9, lat. 45 26, lon. 48 27, passed an iceberg. The E. arrived at Sandy Hook at 9:20 A. M., and was detained outside by fog.

Steamship Herman Livingston, Cheeseman, Savannah Jan. 28, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. Feb. 13, off Cape Lookout, at 10½ A. M., passed steamship Gen. Barnes, hence for Savannah. 14th, at noon, lat. 38 N., signalized steamships De Soto, Manhattan and San Salvador, bound S.

Steamship John Gibson, Winters, Washington and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to Phillips & Brown.

Steamship Virginia, Drew, Washington and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to Jas. Hand.

Steamship Fairbanks, Hunter, Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores to James Hand.

Bark Pleiades, Packar, Pensacola 20 ds., with lumber to Yates & Porterfield. Had westerly winds most of the passage. Feb. 10, in the Gulf Stream, saw large quantities of drift lumber, &c.

Bark S. W. Holbrook, Polleys, Matanzas 13 ds., with molasses to Brett, Son & Co. Feb. 14, at 8 P. M., went ashore on the Jersey flats near Keyport; lost one anchor, but got off on the morning of the 15th, without damage.

Brig J. R. E., (of Blair River, N. S.,) Lent, Demerara 20 ds., with sugar and molasses to Heney & Parker. Had heavy weather.

Schr. John Curtin, Williams, from Squan Beach, having part of cargo of brig Costa Rica.

Schr. Wildf--, (Br.,) McKenney, Fortune Bay 13 ds., with fish to Joseph Wooley.

Schr. Col. Cook, (Br.,) Bearse, Fortune Bay 12 ds., with fish Joseph Wooley.

Schr. Willie Dill, English, Beaufort 9 ds., with naval stores to Thomas & Holmes.

Schr. Isaac Anderson, Doyle, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. Emily Hilliard, Trimble, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Ruth Halsey, Smith, New-Haven.

Schr. Entire, Reimers, Providence.

Schr. Rachel Jane, Cook, Providence.

Schr. Lucy H. Orcutt, Haskell, Providence.

Schr. Gen. Banks, Fitzgerald, Providence.

Schr. Mary E. Rich, ——, Virginia, for New-Haven.

Schr. Lavinia Bell, Baylis, Jacksonville.

Schr. Kate Bridgman, McLean, Providence.

WIND—At sunset, N. W.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 15—Arr. steamer Glaucus, from New-York; ship Lydia Scolfield, from New-Orleans; bark M. B. Stetson, from Cienfuegos; brig Mary Alice, from do.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 14—Arr. ship Sidlaw, from Liverpool.

Sld. bark Neried, for Liverpool.

Feb. 15—The steamer Montana, from Panama, arrived to-day.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 15—Arr. yesterday, steamship W. P. Clyde, from New-York.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 15.—Arr. steamers Gen. Barnes and Thames, from New-York; bark Forrest Queen, from Gibraltar. Cld. ship Chas. Chaloner, for Liverpool; schr. J. H. Stickney, for Wilmington.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 15.—Sld. the brig Baltimore, for Cardinas; schr. Albert Thomas, for Philadelphia; schrs. J. W. Maitland, for New-York, Joseph Allen, for Savannah, and Josiah Whitehouse, for New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 15.—Northerner reports passed in for Baltimore, bark James Steele from Cardiff; James A. Brown from Havanna, and Amelia Ireland from Charleston; ships Gorilla from Charleston for Norfolk, and Schr. Lucy for Richmond.

Passed out—Schr. Ocean Traveler for Porto Rico.

Miscellaneous.

RETURNED—Steamship Port-au-Prince, Jackson, hence Feb. 13 for Port-au-Prince, returned in consequence of boiler leaking; will sail on the 16th.

KEY WEST, Fla., Feb. 15.—The ship Arcturus, of Kennebunk, from Havre for New-Orleans, ran on Tortugas Reef, on the 8th inst., and was assisted off on the 10th. It is reported that she is going to Havana for repairs.

Foreign Ports.

At Demerara, Jan. 25, brigs Hattie Eaton and Volant, for New-York in 4 days.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 15.—The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's steamship Manhattan, Capt. Forsyth, which left New-York Feb. 4, arrived here to-day, on the way to Liverpool.

The Cunard steamship Palmyra, from New-York, arrived at this port at 1 o'clock to-day.

GLASGOW, Feb. 15.—The Anchor Line steamship Britannia, from New-York, arrived at Moville day before yesterday.

Marine Disaster.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 15.—The cargo of the ship Persian, from Savannah for Bremen, previously reported stranded near Nordeney, will probably be saved.

THE SIXTY SPLENDID WEST SIDE LOTS, BETWEEN THE CENTRAL PARK AND THE GRAND BOULEVARD, ON 67TH, 68TH, 69TH, 70TH, 71ST, AND 77TH STS. AND 9TH-AV., AND PARTICULARLY DESCRIBED IN THE AUCTION COLUMNS OF THIS PAPER. WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION BY MULLER, WILKINS & CO. ON WEDNESDAY, FEB. 17. AT THE EXCHANGE SALESROOM, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock. CATALOGUES MAY NOW BE HAD OF THE AUCTIONEERS.

GREAT BARGAINS ARE NOW OFFERED IN SILKS, DRESS GOODS, Housekeeping Dry Goods, Upholstery, Hosiery, Gloves, Furnishing Goods, &c., &c., TO MAKE ROOM FOR NEW SPRING GOODS NOW ARRIVING.

Having made arrangements with a first-class Paris dressmaker, we are now prepared to offer advantages to our lady patrons.

LORD & TAYLOR, NOS. 461 TO 463 BROADWAY, NOS. 225 TO 261 GRAND-ST.

TIFFANY & CO., NOS. 550 AND 552 BROADWAY, N. Y. SILVERWARE of their own make and selections from the best manufacturers. DINNER, DESSERT, TEA SERVICES, Wedding Presents, CASE GOODS, AND TABLE ARTICLES OF STERLING QUALITY. TIFFANY & CO., having their own factory, are enabled to execute orders for special articles with facility. Designs and estimates furnished.

BALL, BLACK & CO., Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway. CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES OF PATTERNS AND PRICES TO SUIT ALL PURCHASERS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICES OF COAL.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1869.

We offer, for the present, the following rates for our best Coals per ton of 2,000 lbs. (screened lumps,) delivered in any part of the City:

ENGLISH CANNEL	$20	For Grates.
AMERICAN (Peytona) CANNEL	16	
LIVERPOOL ORREL	15	
AMERICAN ORREL	14	
SYDNEY	12	

LEHIGH AND LOCUST MOUNTAIN, STOVE, EGG, AND FURNACE COAL, $8.

We guarantee the above Coals to be of the best quality. PARMELE BROTHERS, No. 32 Pine-st. Yard No. 537 West 22d-st., New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

R. R. R.

The stone which the builders rejected is become the head of the corner.—Matt., ch. xxi., v. 42.

This historical truth of holy tradition finds an apt illustration in the history of

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

When this marvelous remedy was first presented to the notice of the medical faculty, in 1847, notwithstanding the mysterious influence it exhibited in stopping the most excruciating

PAINS, ACHES AND INFIRMITIES,

in a few moments after its use,

its wonderful power in raising the Bed-ridden, Crippled, Rheumatic, Neuralgic, divesting the bodies of all suffering from Pain, Inflammation, Weakness and other infirmities, curing in a few days the sickness and diseases of months and years, and for all ordinary pains, aches, either

INTERNAL OR EXTERNAL,

all Spasms, Cramps, Inflammations, Congestions, affording INSTANTANEOUS ease and comfort, it met with the same treatment that the stone which the builders, through their ignorance of its importance, rejected, but that afterward became the head of the corner.

A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.

We believe that the discovery, combination and distribution throughout all nations of the earth of this marvelous remedy is due as much to the inspiration and direct will of DIVINE PROVIDENCE as to science. When the combination of the ingredients of this marvelous remedy, known as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, was completed, it supplied a want that had ever existed, that neither the best approved discoveries in Medical Chemistry, or the Materia Medica, or the skill of the most eminent Physicians, could secure to the Human Race. CHLOROFORM, Ether, Morphine, Opium, will allay pain; but an over-dose of either would cause death, and neither of these remedies can be used with safety by the public.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

stops pain of every kind, much quicker, and is safe under all circumstances, and it proves the miraculous power of

PREVENTING SICKNESS,

if exposed to contagious or epidemic pestilences. It not only Cures Pain, but will prevent it, and all kinds of sickness that are contagious, or malarious, or atmospheric.

HIDDEN POWERS BROUGHT TO LIGHT.

As a Pain Remedy it excels all remedial agents, and when first introduced the doctors as well as the people were astonished as its marvelous curative powers—for the moment it was applied externally, or TWENTY DROPS diluted in water taken as a drink, the most violent Pains, Cramps, Spasms, Rheumatic, Neuralgic, and all unpleasant feelings ceased.

PESTILENCES AND PLAGUES.

When Asiatic Cholera appeared RADWAY'S READY RELIEF was the only positive cure; it cured thousands, and saved millions from an attack. Then it was that Divine Providence inspired us to send forth this great remedy to every nation on the face of the earth. We were inspired with faith of its infallibility in saving the lives of all peoples against the plagues and pestilences that resisted all medicines and the best skill of physicians. Without having the assurance of one dollar's return, beyond our firm faith in the RADWAY'S READY RELIEF proving itself a savior to the afflicted human race, we sent forth on its mission of cure over

ONE MILLION DOLLARS' WORTH OF RADWAY'S READY RELIEF,

without one dollar being secured by purchase, and having to wait for remuneration until the same was sold, and all expenses for foreign duties, freights, commissions of agents, advertising bills were paid, and this we continued to do for years. Wherever a community of living civilized souls existed, there we sent at our own risk,

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF,

and the marvelous cures it effected in ASIATIC CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, all BILIOUS ATTACKS, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and every other disease peculiar to the countries and climates where it was used, suggested its use in

Yellow Fever, Typhoid Fever,
Scarlet Fever, Ship Fever,

FEVER AND AGUE,

all other fevers; and in this class of diseases it cured when all others failed, and PREVENTED attacks if exposed.

The wisdom of Providence in selecting the inventors and proprietors of this marvelous remedy to carry out His will, in placing an antidote within the reach of His people of all nations of the earth—who had sufficient faith to wait for their "bread cast on the waters to return after many days," who were content to spread out before the world the richness, purity and miraculous quickness of this remedy, until such time that its wonderful virtues became a household necessity everywhere—shows that the instruments selected for this great work have discharged their duties in this respect. Through the infallible curative powers of Radway's Ready Relief the peoples of all nations have been rescued from the pestilence in all forms, and as regards ordinary PAINS that are common to all, The Ready Relief, in a few minutes, will stop

FEVER AND AGUE.

Nothwithstanding the great range of Pains, Aches, Ailments, &c., that Radway's Ready Relief cure, time and experience prove it to be the BEST and SAFEST cure for

FEVER AND AGUE,
CHILLS AND FEVER,
SCARLET FEVER,
BILIOUS FEVER,

in the world. There is no Ague Cure, Cholagogue, or preparation of Quinine, Arsenic, or the many forms of Mercury, or, in fact, any remedial agent that will cure this disease so positively, so safely, as

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

No, not one. Thousands, from overdosing with Quinine, Arsenic, Mercury, in the many Ague Cures and Private Practice, pay the penalty of

Engorged Liver, Fat Spleen, Disordered Kidneys, Saffron-colored Skin,

and hundreds of other symptoms of distress. These agents never cure, but smother the disease, whereas RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, aided by Radway's Pills, not only cure the worst cases, but will protect the system against attacks of Ague and all other Fevers.

ONE 50 CENT BOTTLE OF RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

is better as a cure for all Fevers, Chills, Bilious Attacks, &c., than the Quinine Mixtures, Ague Cures, Chologogues, &c., costing $1 to $3, and Radway's Ready Relief is good for hundreds of other ailments that these are not.

One 50 cent bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF diluted in one gallon of proof spirits, will give you equal in quantity, and superior in quality to

144 BOTTLES OF THE 25 CENT

Pain Remedies, Paints, Killers, Embrocations, Panaceas, Kings, &c., all of these remedies being but poor imitations of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

One bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, for 50 cents, as a Pain Remedy, and for Family Purposes, will secure every household freedom against sickness, and can be used for the same purposes that would cost at least $25 had you to purchase prescriptions or drugs every time pain, sickness or accident takes place.

PAINFUL ATTACKS WHERE RADWAY'S READY RELIEF WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE!

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEY, INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER, INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS, CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS, SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPHTHERIA, CATARRH, INFLUENZA, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts, where the pain or difficulty exists, will afford ease and comfort.

20 DROPS TO A TEASPOONFUL IN WATER will, in a few moments, cure CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH, HEARTBURN, SICK HEADACHE, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLIC, Wind in the Bowels, And all Internal Pains.

The above dose taken every fifteen minutes will quickly cure

Asiatic Cholera, Cholera Morbus,
Bilious Colic, Flux,
And all Painful Discharges.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of Radway's Relief with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water.

BETTER THAN FRENCH BRANDY OR BITTERS AS A STIMULANT.

LARGE BOTTLES—INDIA RUBBER STOPPERS—PURITY OF THE READY RELIEF.

Radway's Ready Relief is entirely vegetable. The Spirits used as a menstrum to preserve and convey the vegetable extracts used in this remedy is of the purest and richest quality. Every drop is four times distilled. One teaspoonful has the concentrated strength of a gill of the best French Brandy. All fusel oil, and other irritant poisons, found in ordinary alcohol, that causes delirium tremens in imperfectly distilled liquors, and that does so much damage in the many common whisky, gin and rum bitters, as well as in tinctures, made by careless druggists, is excluded in the delicious Spirits used in RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. As a Tonic, one-half a teaspoonful will give more strength, secure a better appetite, and make a more delicious drink, imparting its stimulating, enlivening and happy sensations to the weak, nervous, melancholy, dispirited, than any liquor, wines or bitters in use. It is the most delicious remedy in the world, as well as the most useful; for it can be used for every ailment, where there is Pain, Aches, Inflammation, or Sudden Attacks, or injuries from accidents.

50 CENTS, IN LARGE BOTTLES,

containing 3 and 4 times the quantity of the 25 cent Liniments, Paints, Killers, Panaceas, made of the common fusel oil alcohol as a basis, and that have all been started to imitate RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

Some of these imitations are scented with common hartshorn, in imitation of a highly rectified preparation of Ammonia—used in the genuine. Persons using the genuine Ready Relief will at once discover the miserable fraud in the imitations. The genuine Ready Relief has India-rubber Stoppers, and every bottle made air tight. Every bottle has the private Internal Revenue two cent stamp of Dr. Radway & Co., over the mouth. (The Ready Relief sold in Canada and other foreign countries does not require this stamp.)

Price of Radway's Ready Relief, per dozen bottles, $5; Single Bottles, 50c. Sold at Dr. Radway & Co.'s Principal office, No. 87 Maiden-lane, New-York, and by Druggists and general storekeepers everywhere. One Agent will be found in every city and town in the world. Put up in directions of all languages. Ask for RADWAY'S READY RELIEF